PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVEPAGES. MORNING EDITION.

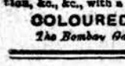
BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,507.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 2-30 P.M.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
8th Sept	ARCADIA	6603	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	3505
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6523
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11009
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7512
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11060
T. 24th "	MOREA	11009		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T. 8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10503
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DJEMNA	5,868	Rayer	1st Oct. 1908
SYDNEY	6,119	Ricardi	29th Oct. "
CORRIENTES	4,143	Magron	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,839	Schmitz	24th Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Bellec	18th Feb. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

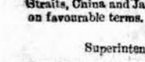
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels:	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Sept. 1908
CORRIENTES	4,143	Magron	27th Sept. "
NERA	5,838	Schmitz	9th Oct. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD
Agent
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Mycenini	15th Sept 1908.
M. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Rocchi	18th Oct. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 161
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 870; 2nd Class Rs. 620. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONZO	5,000	G. Bolsito	17th Sept 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct. 1908.
ISONZO	5,000	G. Bolsito	17th Nov. 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 325.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent
Rampart Row, Hornby Road.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 7th Sept.	11 a.m.	P D & Co
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 10th Sept.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri, 4th Sept.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,595 tons, on MONDAY, 7th Sept. calling at Vengwal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Bussrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Sept., calling for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bunder, Kuweit, Mahomera, and Bussrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MAZAGON," 4,997 tons, sailing on or about the 5th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,

4th September, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT. LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4,536	P. Radessich	1st October 1908
KORREBE	5,301	A. Forestl	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4882	M. Dabovevich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,536	P. Radessich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipping at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STRAIT TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
CHINA	3999	A. de Petris	24th Sept. 1908.

For further Particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Season House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* KAISER	2800	Poulsen	11th Sept.
† PRASSIDENT	3400	Muhlhauer	21st "
* REICHSTAG	2109	Jacobsen	2nd Oct.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1908.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA);

LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Scos	649	704	352	598	330	495
Port Said	468	743	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	609	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	858	*1135	670	*930	429	609
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,033, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 10	.....	Oct. 28
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 5
C. City of Manchester	..	Oct. 26	.....	Nov. 15
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 23
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	.....	Jan. 3
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 13

A.—First-Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head and Jeffe ries. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,463 244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu,	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	City of Mexico,
Hongkong,	Yokohama,	Washington,
Canton,	Colon,	Panama,
Manila,	Kobe,	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
49/53, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent,
WORSHOP GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON.

POONA RACES-1908.

COERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

Exceeds the Magnifying Power of any Binocular Extant.

COERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 20.	Linear magnification 6x. Surface magnification 36x. Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. **100**.
COERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 30.	Linear magnification 9x. Surface magnification 81x. Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. **115**.
COERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 40.	Linear magnification 12x. Surface magnification 144x. Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. **122-8**.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.

A THOROUGHLY SOUND BINOCULAR OF LONDON MAKE. MAGNIFICATION 9x.

Rs. **75.**

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.

Rs. **26.**

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid E.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The **OLIVER Typewriter**

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

SOLE AGENTS.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throat, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating, &c.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with chapters on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE HEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Clerkenwell Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above Price 10 pence Post Free.

Agents for India—TEACHER AND CO., LTD. JAY, BOULTON, AND POOLE, The New Linen and Nerve Food. ZARCOLINA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations. These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the names of

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SCOTTISH TRIALS.
1908.

TRADE MARK

As usual, the most noticeable feature was the overwhelming popularity and success of

DUNLOP TYRES

OFFICIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF:

119 daily non-stop runs were made on
DUNLOPS.
57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on
DUNLOPS.
4 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on other Makes of Tyres
HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
DUNLOPS.
5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

LIPTONS PICKLES.

MANUFACTURED IN OUR OWN FACTORY,
ROUELL ROAD, **LONDON.**

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS CAN OBTAIN SMALL SAMPLE LOTS AT FOLLOWING RATES.

	Rs.	A.	
MIXED PICKLES	5	8	per doz.
PICALILLI	5	4	Do.
ONIONS	6	4	Do.
CAULIFLOWER	5	8	Do.
CHOW CHOW	5	8	Do.
WALNUTS	6	4	Do.

PACKED IN SQUARE GLASS JARS. with patent lever lid.
PACKING FREE. FREE ON RAILS BOMBAY.
Cash with Order or V. P. (V. P. Comm. Extra).
WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
23-33, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a sailor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a sign that the Empire has recognized, and does recognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England. But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchassble all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and soldiers of the Empire.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC at Rs. 1 per lb, and GENUINE PERUVIAN GNANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inserted. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that on SATURDAY, the 5th and WEDNESDAY, the 9th September, 1908, QUEEN'S ROAD from the Chowpatty Level Crossing to its junction with Walkeshwar Road will be RESERVED for public purposes, between the hours of 4 and 8 P.M., on account of the immersion of Ganpatia.

This order is made under Sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Bombay Act IV. of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 1st September, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

RACE SPECIALS, SATURDAY, the 5th September, 1908, to POONA, leave 2nd Class 11-25, First Class 12-0. Further particulars apply to Station Superintendent.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1908.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

GAMDEVI ESTATE.

THE Board are now prepared to receive APPLICATION for building leases for a term of 999 years on terms and conditions to be obtained on application at the Trust Offices, Esplanade Road.

By Order,
R. J. KENT, A. M. I. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the article "CRUSHED MYRABOLLAMS" (in bags) will be re-tested for tonnage in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, M. Lane, Dana Bunder, (opposite Prince's Dock) on TUESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER, at 12 o'clock (noon) when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1908.

THE C. P. & BERAR EXHIBITION GUIDE.

A CIRCULATION of 5,000 copies only is guaranteed and not 10,000 as orginally advertised. "No reduction will be made in the price of advertisements."

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Ex S. S. UGANDA,
TO ARRIVE IN CALCUTTA ABOUT
20TH SEPTEMBER,
220 OF THE PICKED HORSES OF AUSTRALIA.

MR. J. A. JOHNSON, of Lyndhurst, Woodend, Victoria, begs to announce that he will arrive in Calcutta by the s. s. UGANDA, about 20th September, with a shipment of

220 of the finest horses ever landed in India, comprising about

75 Well Matched pairs and teams of Red Roans, Blue Roans, Blacks, Bays, Browns, and Prebalds;

ALSO

70 very high class rottine horses, Ladies' hackneys, Paperchasers, Cobs, Polo Ponies, Maiden Thoroughbreds, etc.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physica exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

170, SHAIKH MEMON ST., BOMBAY.

Dr. LAZARUS'S

SPLEEN PILLS

Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen,

Full directions given in wrapper.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,

MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

In Bottles, at Rs. 1-4 each; Box and Packing, 2 as.

From Mr. E. KIDBY, Dinapore:—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen. She was, as is well known by many, given up as incurable, her complaint being chronic. When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered. I write this thanking you for restoring her.

"I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public."

Mr. W. J. MONTGOMERY, Apothecary, Madras Medical Establishment, writes:—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c. In all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these Pills, and I am quite certain, that these Pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed." Jalna, Deccan.

From J.T. MURRAY, Esquire, Engineer, I.V.S.R., Flotilla, Sukkur:—"The phial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills I purchased of you last month, I am happy to say, has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (3 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I recommend the Pills to all, young and old, who may be suffering with their Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public."

From WELLINGTON BEAVEY, Esq., Scindia Paper Mills, Gwalior:— "I shall be obliged by your sending me as early as possible, per V. P. post, three (3) bottles Spleen Pills, two (2) bottles Chiretta. The last supply I got from you of Pills and Chiretta was the means of saving three persons who had been troubled with Spleen: one for 33 years, one for 5 years and the other for seven years. You are at liberty to make any use of this as you like."

From BABU TARA NATH SEN, Sulkia, Coldanga Lane, No. 27, Howrah:—"Will you kindly send at your earliest convenience one phial of your Spleen Pills, per V. P. Post, to the following direction? On the recommendation of a friend who had some spare Pills, I administered your Pills which produced marvellous effect. I may saf ly say that yours is the best medicine that I have ever come across, as I have exhausted the whole category of medicines in all the different departments of medical science without any effect."

From EDWARD INGLIS, Esq., the Wrest Camp, Tundla, E. I.R.—"Please send per V.-P. P. Post, two phials of your Spleen Pills. I am very glad to say I have derived much comfort in the use of your Spleen Pills, and I think these two bottles will work a complete cure. I feel when I return thanks for my recovery that a blessing is also invoked on you. You may use this testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills any way you like.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Tooliygunge Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW POCKET EDITION OF

THE WORKS OF CHARLES KINGSLEY.

Cloth Boards. With Frontispieces and decorated Title-pages, and special Cover design. 14 Annas each.

WESTWARD HO!
HYPATIA.
ALTON LOCKE.
YEAST.
TWO YEARS AGO.
HEREWARD THE WAKE.
THE WATER-BABIES.
THE HEROES; OR, GREEK FAIRY.
TALES FOR MY CHILDREN.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER. BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Ramparsh Ambalal Kharra, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Kalkadevi, opposite the Telegraph Office, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following machines, etc., of the Mahalaxmi Printing Press, consisting of cutting, treadle and cylindrical printing machines, stereo and galley presses, Gujrathi, English and Marathi types, blocks, galleys, cases, iron safe, stationery, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the property is on view.

SALE OF SILVER AND NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

On MONDAY, the 7th September, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. J.A. Danker, Watchmaker, Rangoon.

13 Openfaced Silver Watches.
190 Openfaced Nickel Silver Watches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the Watches are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and washhand tables, sideboard, sofas, chairs, easychairs, cupboards, iron safe.

1 Pianola with 26 music rolls in good order.

The property of a gentleman leaving India shortly:—

1 Folding harmonium 3½ octaves, 2 rows of vibrator and 6 stops, by Soundy and Co. (quite new).

1 Table harmonium, 3 1-4 octaves, 3 stops, 2 rows of reeds, quite new.

By order of the Acting Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mafata:—One gold coin; also the effects of late Imandin Azambeg—Copper and iron utensils.

By order of the surviving executors and executrix of the estate of Joshi Madhovji Tulsidas, deceased—Silk and cotton wearing apparel, brass and copper pots, safe, cupboard, mehta boxes, mattresses, etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver in Suit No. 365 of 1908, (Jilakar vs. Aminabibi):—Benches, chairs, iron safe, cupboards, chest of drawers, vases, lamps, 6 light chandeliers, wearing apparel, copper pots, boxes, Persian and Urdu books, etc.

At 3 p. m.

Several sets new and second-hand bicycles.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Rubber-tyred shigram by Press and greyhorse.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Firojia House, Gowalia Tank Road, opposite Messrs. Kemp & Co., the valuable artistic design, teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Robert, Bessemer and others, such as large size telescopic dining table, arm and without arm chairs, meatsafe, large size mirror back sideboard, marble-topped chippendale pattern octagon tables and teapoys, tiled-topped teapoys, drawingroom, suites of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry and plush, corner and side cabinets, artistic design chiffoniers, Lady's and gent's easychairs, large office table, office chairs, plate glass door, book-cases, single and double mirror-door almirahs, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, veranda seats, brass double bedstead, rich glass and proselain ware, best plated ware by Read and Barton, majolica pedastals with flower-pots, old China vase, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, large and small Indian carpets, nearly new ebonized upright grand cottage piano by Maroks & Co., nearly new large size fire-proof Chubb's safe on cabinet stands with duplicate keys, one 18 carat gold repeater hunting watch, gold watch chain, nearly new rubber-tyred light victoria, with young Arab horse and harness, English office brougham, William typewriter, etc., the property of A. Sutherland, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Negdevi Street on the Tramway Line.

High Court O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 118 of 1906.

Bai Premabai and another.....Plaintiffs,
vs.
Manore Parshotum.....Defendant.

Under instructions from R. G. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed under the order made in the above suit, dated the 9th day of June 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of September, 1908, at 4. p. m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises:

PARTICULARS.

All the estate or interest of the abovenamed plaintiffs and of the abovenamed defendant in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 120 and 5/9 Square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 60, now under B. Ward No. 275, Street No. 326 and bounded on the East by the said Nagdevi Street, on the West by a Sweeper's passage, on the North by Ramchandrajee's temple and on the South by the house of Bapoo Viram.

For further particulars and printed conditions of Sale, application may be made to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmada Shanker, Attorneys for the receiver herein, at their office at No. 2 Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW with a large garden at Tardeo Road, opposite the Byramjee Hall, Tardeo.

Under instructions from the Bank of Bombay, the mortgagees Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th September, 1908, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas Vurjdas, under and by virtue of the power of Sale reserved to the mortgagees in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of October, 1901, the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Salt Batty ground with the Bungalow and other buildings standing thereon, situate on the eastside of Tardeo Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, computed to contain by admeasurement seven thousand five hundred and eighty-eight square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by a piece of ground now or formerly belonging to Government, on or towards the west by the said Tardeo Road, on or towards the north by the property now or of late Jagonath Narrojee and on or towards the south by ground previously belonging to Merwanjee Rustomjee deceased, but afterwards belonging to Cawasjee Manockjee Mombutiwala; which said piece of land (with other ground adjoining) is registered in the books of the Commissioner of Foras land under Nos. 461 and 462 and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 61 and 62 and is assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3829 (1), Street No. 691, Tardeo Road.

Possession of the property will be given to the purchaser on completion. For printed copies of particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., the Solicitors, for the mortagees, at their office No. 24, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE,

SEPTEMBER, 18TH AND 21ST.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT BY LOCAL AMATEURS.

PERFORMERS:—

Mesdames Binning, Bowen, Brooks, Coombs, DeBerry, Harter, Hick, Paterson Brown, Proes, Rumboll, Stevens, Wilson and Wood.

Messrs. Baker, Binning, Branson, Cassels, Cole, Coombs, Cottrell, Croft, Cuthbert, Gillet, Glendinning, Jackson, Johnston, Kent, Sanderson, Saunders, Tresilian and West.

Mr. Croft will sing and dance "The Cake Walk," by Leslie Stuart.

The Music will be under the direction of Mr. Clement Robinson.

PART I.

GEORGIA SING SONG.

Powerful Chorus, Dances.

PART II.

THE CAFE CONCERT.

Introducing "Sambo" (The Gay Parisienne), "The Cake Walk," "It's away we have in the army (Lady Madcap), "O Peaceful England," and "Yeomen of England" (Merrie England), "Never mind the Weather" (Sergeant Brue).

Choruses from San Toy, etc.

Mr. Cottrell will play Banio Solo "Pompadour." Orchestra from the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers' Band, by kind permission.

Box office is kindly undertaken by Messrs. S. ROSE and Co.

The proceeds will be given to the GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S

PILSENER

BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
" 4 " " pints.

TO BE HAD FROM

D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO, LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
ANNUITY ASSURANCE
LEASEHOLD ASSURANCE

Liberal bonuses Low premiums.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.

Total Assets exceed

7 MILLIONS STERLING.

Life Claims paid exceed

14 MILLIONS STERLING.

For Prospectus and full information apply to

Messrs. GILL & CO.,
Agents,
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... ,, 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Aden	Haiphong	Peking
Bangkok	Hankow	San Francisco
Bombay	Hongkong	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Manchuli	Tsinling
Fusan	Mukden	Vladivostock
Harbin	Newchwang	Yokohama
Honolulu	New York	
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	
London	Port Arthur	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000

Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND Over Rs. 14,00,000.

Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A. Cantab), Bar-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.

1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
5. SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.

Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.

For further particulars please Apply to—

FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' beriddden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU IN A HURRY?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charterer and Homeward Agents Subscription in advance Rs. 12. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

ECZEMA.—Are you suffering from Eczema or any Skin disease if so send for Dr. CAMPBELL'S EGYPTIAN OINTMENT, the only reliable remedy known. Absolute Cure.—Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 3-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premise s in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2. Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. Rs, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Girao and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Girao, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. A beriod of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and Ship Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 3 Including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Locomotive Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mose Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 3 and 2 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-8-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetableand Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS GODOWNS at Masjid Siding, Prince's Dock. Apply R. D. SETHNA, High Court, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum including postage.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., under the Sole Control of their GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED: A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
68, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. AGENT.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Bazroon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67 Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS

DINNER, TEA AND
REFRESHMENT WAGONS,
LIQUER AND CIGAR TRUCKS,
BOOKSTALL TRUCKS, ETC., ETC.
FOR
Hotels, Messes, Clubs, Hospitals, Refreshment Room Contractors, Restaurants, &c.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The Materials for removal of the following buildings:—Building Street No. 91-105, and Case No. 225, New Hanuman Lane.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONE

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Government Telegraph Stores, Wadi Bander.

A large quantity of telegraph stores, consisting of phenyle drums, chairs, buckets, bicycles, pneumatic pumps, clamps, iron cots, iron trussels, dry cells, cast iron plates, couplings, electric bulbs, rubberbands, single iron brackets, wire rope and other miscellaneous stores, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigaree, in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
5 victorias and 10 horses.

AUCTION Sale of valuable Landed Properties at Mint Road and Munordas Street, Fort, and at Malabar Hill.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned valuable immovable properties, belonging to the estate of Thakar Dayal Khimji, deceased, by order of Bai Javervaboo, widow of the said Dayal Khimji, Vithaldas Narondas and Valubhdas Tulsidas, executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Dayal Khimji, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bhalshanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the said executors, at their Office, Albert Buildings, Fort.

LOT 1.—To be sold on the premises TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 5th September, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.).

FRISTLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land, with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate in Munordas Roopji Lane, now called Munordas Street, within the Fort, in the registration sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 44 Square Yards or thereabouts. Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's Old No. 711, New No. 5923, Old Survey No. 1311, and New Survey No. 8522, and Assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 2618 and Street Nos. 51, 53, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the said Munordas Roopji Lane and now called Munordas Street, on the south by the house of Hurgowan Jeewan, on the east partly by the house of Runchordas Meghji and partly by the property secondly described, and on the west by the house of the said Hurgowan Jeewan.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse, situate in Rampart Row, now called Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 207 Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the said Rampart Row, on the west by the property firstly described, on the south by the property of Runchordas Meghji and on the north by the said Munordas Roopji Lane and which premises are Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 730, New No. 5943, Old Survey No. 1275, 1309, 1310, and New Survey No. 8522, and assessed by Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 1985, and Street No. 144, and both these premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Executors.

Lot II.—To be sold on the premises on Sunday, the 6th September, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1083 Square Yards or thereabouts, with the bungalow or dwellinghouse standing thereon. Assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 47, and now under Ward No. 2986, and Street Nos. 8, 10, 12, situate, lying and being on the westside of the Walkeshwar Road, in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Walkeshwar or Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the west partly by a public passage and partly by a Dharamshalla of Jairaj Makanji, on or towards the north partly by the Dharamshalla of Jairaj Makanji and partly by the Dharamshalla of Bhower Caste, and on or towards the south by the Dharamshalla of Mochi (shoemaker) community which said premises are in the occupation of the said Javervaboo, widow of Dayal Khimji.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE GINNING FACTORY, known as Chunilall Nagindass Barsi Ginning Factory.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY the 24th September, 1908, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), put up for sale in one lot by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned property known as Chunilal Nagindas Barsi Ginning Factory, consisting of a ginning plant in working order, with stores and freehold and leasehold pieces of land, bungalow, offices, chawl, servants' quarters, godowns, office furniture, a quantity of fuel and tonga, a pair of bullocks, one horse, &c., under the instructions of Messrs. B. D. Sethna and Bhaidas Narotamdass, guardians of the property of Jayantilal Ramdas, a minor, the grandson of the late Mr. Chunilal Nagindas Shroff.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY,

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, godowns, and other buildings standing thereon, situate at Barsi Town in the sub-district of Barsi, in the registration district of Sholapore, admeasuring 280 feet in length and 169 feet in breadth, assessed under No. 1688, bearing Survey No. and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Batty ground belonging to Manohar Bhugwant, on or towards, the West by a public road, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Deshpande, beyond which lies the land belonging to Rao Ravat, and on or towards the South by ground, containing huts and belonging to Shamset Deshpande.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of land to the East of the public road leading to Jamgam, being a portion of the land admeasuring fourteen acres and twenty-two gunthas, bearing Survey No. 52, the assessment being Rupees seventeen, together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon containing by admeasurement two acres, the assessment thereof being Rupee one, annas two and pies four, and situate at Barsi Town, registration sub-district Barsi, District Sholapore, Kasba Barsi and bounded as follows: On the East by the land of Hari bin Bhima Bawat being a portion of the said Survey No. 52, on the South by the land thirdly hereinafter described and being a portion of Survey No. 53, on the West by the land of Kota bearing the said Survey No 52 and a passage for the purpose of passing and repassing over to the said land thirdly hereinafter described and on the North by the passage for the purpose of passing and repassing over to the land of the said land of Hari bin Bhima Bawat being a portion of the Survey No. 52 together with the Pucca built building standing thereon and a godown office premises and a room standing thereon.

Thirdly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground to the East of the Public Road leading to Jamgam being a portion of the land admeasuring twelve acres and fourteen gunthas bearing Survey No. 53, the assessment being Rupees fifteen together with the messuages and building standing thereon, containing by admeasurement two acres, the assessment being Rupees two, annas six and pies ten, and situated at Barsi Tulcil, registration sub-district Barsi, District Sholapore, Kasba Barsi, and bounded as follows:—On the East by a portion of the land bearing the said survey No. 53, on the South by the passage for passing and repassing of Ganno bin Babaji Ravat and others, on a portion of the said land being Survey No. 53 and on the North by the land secondly hereinabove described being a portion of Survey No. 52 together with a room thereon and a well situate on the said two pieces of land secondly and thirdly described together with the Ginning Factory known as Chunilal Nagindas Ginning Factory erected on the herein above described property with all machinery, plant, implements, apparatus, engines, boilers, &c., relating or appertaining thereto, the particulars of which are giving below.

Fourthly:—All the right, title and interest of Chunilal Nagindas under a lease, dated the 17th day of September 1903 in all that piece or parcel of land situate at Barsi Peth, Taluka Barsi, Zilla Sholapore, sub-district Barsi, Pot Kasba Barsi, containing by admeasurement 435 ft. in length from east to west and 134 feet in breadth from south to north, which is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the wire-fencing of the compound of the Barsi Light Railway Company, on the south by a portion of the land of the Lessor Vithal Manohar Deshpande, on which stands the Press of Goculdas Kallianji, on the West partly by the houses of the said lessor and partly by the Ginning Factory of Chunilal Nagindas Shroff and on the North by a portion of the land belonging to Damodar Vissaji Deshpande and which said premises are more particularly described in a writing, dated the 17th day of September 1903 (Bhadarva vad 11 Sake 1825) made between Vithal Manohar Deshpande and the said Chunilal Nagindas Shroff.

Fifthly:—All the right, title and interest of the late Chunilal Nagindas under a writing, dated the 24th day of August 1906 in all that piece or parcel of land situate at Barsi Peth, Taluka Barsi, Zillah Sholapore, sub-district Barsi, Pot Kasba Barsi, being a portion of land bearing Survey No. 54 and which is bounded on the East by the fencing of the Railway Compound, on the south by a portion of the land bearing the said Survey No. 54 belonging to Vithal Manohar Deshpande, on the West partly by the wall of the Oil Mill and partly by a portion of land bearing Survey No. 54 and on the north by Survey No. 53.

MACHINERY.

38 Gins (Plat Brothers,) 5 bearings with main shafts and pulleys.
1 Engine (Rustom and Proctor) 14 inches by 28 Diameter, H. P. 19.
1 Boiler (Tinker Shenton) 24 inches by 6 1-2, pressure 100 to 125 lbs.
1 Fire Pump.
1 Donkey Pump.
1 Lathe.
1 Drill Machine.
1 Opener (not in working order).
1 Second motion pulley extra 3 1-2, with 4 Gearing.

Some old machinery on the premises of the ginning factory which were used for the purposes of an Oil Mill not in working order, consisting of—
1 Boiler, 1 Engine and 8 oil Mills incomplete.

The particulars of the office furniture are as follows:
1 Cupboard, safe, 3 tables, 11 chairs, 4 benches, 2 easychairs, 2 bedsteads.

The Factory is open for inspection of intending purchasers.

For plan of the property, list of stores and further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys, at their Office, at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned at their Rooms.

AUCTION SALE OF LAW BOOKS.

Under Instructions from the Director of Public Instruction, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Government Law School Library, Elphinstone College, Fort, a collection of old editions of Law Books, such as Abbott's Merchant-ships and Seamen, Addison on Contract and Torts, Ameer Ali's Mahomedan Law and Law of Evidence, Anson on Contract, Arnould's Law of Marine Insurance, Benjamin on Sales, Best on Evidence, Broom's Legal Maxims, Byles on Bills of Exchange, Brett's Leading Cases on Equity, Collett on Specific Relief, Chalmer's Negotiable Instrument Act, Dart's Vendors and Purchasers, Fisher's Law of Mortgage, Sale on Easement, Lowe on Transfer of Property, Henderson's India Succession Act, Lindley on Partnership and Companies, Mayere's Treatise on Damages, Mayer's Criminal Law Mayne on Hindu Law and Usages, Mulla's Civil Procedure, Rettigan's Jurisprudence, Smith's Mercantile Law, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

A MOTORIST'S ELYSIUM—Touring and town Cars, Pinaton, Landaulette and other bodies, 2, 4 and 6 Cylinders, from Rs. 2,850. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Madows Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

tember 1903 (Bhadarva vad 11 Sake 1825) made between Vithal Manohar Deshpande and the said Chunilal Nagindas Shroff.

Fifthly:—All the right, title and interest of the late Chunilal Nagindas under a writing, dated the 24th day of August 1906 in all that piece or parcel of land situate at Barsi Peth, Taluka Barsi, Zillah Sholapore, sub-district Barsi, Pot Kasba Barsi, being a portion of land bearing Survey No. 54 and which is bounded on the East by the fencing of the Railway Compound, on the south by a portion of the land bearing the said Survey No. 54 belonging to Vithal Manohar Deshpande, on the West partly by the wall of the Oil Mill and partly by a portion of land bearing Survey No. 54 and on the north by Survey No. 53.

MACHINERY.

38 Gins (Plat Brothers,) 5 bearings with main shafts and pulleys.
1 Engine (Rustom and Proctor) 14 inches by 28 Diameter, H. P. 19.
1 Boiler (Tinker Shenton) 24 inches by 6 1-2, pressure 100 to 125 lbs.
1 Fire Pump.
1 Donkey Pump.
1 Lathe.
1 Drill Machine.
1 Opener (not in working order).
1 Second motion pulley extra 3 1-2, with 4 Gearing.

Some old machinery on the premises of the ginning factory which were used for the purposes of an Oil Mill not in working order, consisting of—
1 Boiler, 1 Engine and 8 oil Mills incomplete.

The particulars of the office furniture are as follows:
1 Cupboard, safe, 3 tables, 11 chairs, 4 benches, 2 easychairs, 2 bedsteads.

The Factory is open for inspection of intending purchasers.

For plan of the property, list of stores and further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys, at their Office, at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned at their Rooms.

AUCTION SALE OF LAW BOOKS.

Under Instructions from the Director of Public Instruction, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Government Law School Library, Elphinstone College, Fort, a collection of old editions of Law Books, such as Abbott's Merchant-ships and Seamen, Addison on Contract and Torts, Ameer Ali's Mahomedan Law and Law of Evidence, Anson on Contract, Arnould's Law of Marine Insurance, Benjamin on Sales, Best on Evidence, Broom's Legal Maxims, Byles on Bills of Exchange, Brett's Leading Cases on Equity, Collett on Specific Relief, Chalmer's Negotiable Instrument Act, Dart's Vendors and Purchasers, Fisher's Law of Mortgage, Sale on Easement, Lowe on Transfer of Property, Henderson's India Succession Act, Lindley on Partnership and Companies, Mayere's Treatise on Damages, Mayer's Criminal Law Mayne on Hindu Law and Usages, Mulla's Civil Procedure, Rettigan's Jurisprudence, Smith's Mercantile Law, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Santoria, 2,379 tons, Captain W. Ward, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE M. Maritimes Co.'s steamer Salasie, 3,553 tons, Captain Ailland, sailed yesterday, for Marsellies, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Maciver, 2,418 tons, Captain L. F. Redford, sailed yesterday for Mormugoa, in ballast.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Haidari, 1,562 tons, Captain F. D. Lorne, sailed yesterday, for Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain S. H. Stockwell, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Rangoon, with a cargo of bulk oil.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain G. J. Geurdan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, with a general cargo and Mr. C. W. Goode, and Mr. Contrell as passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 2nd September should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell*.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept 3.

Argyll	2205 Robinson	Cori Bros & Co
Bahadur	2936 Cubbin	T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519 Evensen	W & A Graham & Co
Beme	1899 Stockwell	Shaw Wallace & Co
Clematis	2829 Davies	James Mackintoes & Co
Calcutta	2244 Young	Bombay Co
City of Lucknow	2371 Bycek	K N & Co
Fircone	2005 Watson	Bo & P S N Co
Fultala	2702 Allen	M M & Co
Garscube	2297 Storey	W & A G & Co
Heathdene	2277 Tippett N F	G Mackintesh & Co
Hoseinee	993 Gourdan	Bo & P S N Co
Inchborva	2572 Nicholas	T Morrison & Co
Kt. Errant	4778 Kindall	K N & Co
Kirley Bank	2092 Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar	466 Billett	W & A G & Co
Kasara	505 Alton	M M & Co
Lackawana	2468 Gray	Standard Oil Co
Lady Gordon	316 Butler	M M & Co.
Mazagon	3279 Lowe	M M & Co
Martin	2433 Archer	The Bombay Co
Nowmel Bahr	178 Macoda	Sultan of Muscat
Oceana	3507 Hayword	Shanghai 27-10P & O S N Co
Shahalum	1918 Davison M'tius Shah	S N Co of India
Shah Ameer	1921 Ledbertter	Shah S N Co of India
Singapore	2736 Taylor	K Nixon & Co
Sirsa	1675 Tipper	M M & Co
Shah Nasir	2555 Revill	Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam	2751 Foster	Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz	2523 Baldwin	Shah Shah S N Co
Strathgarry	4840 Stanhope	W & A G & Co
Sanctoria	2378 Ward	The Bombay Co
Ujina	3426 Brocq	M M & Co
Urlana	3384 Robertson	N F M M & Co
Xima	146 Mahomed	Shah S N Co
Zoroaster	2376 Wickham	W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Dilo	3127	Jackson	Hull	12-9	F Muir & Co
B Clan Macleod	3043	Fisheuden	Chittagong	15-9	P M & Co
C&R City of Agra	3096	Buck	K'chi	7-9	K N & Co
D&E Bardistan	2501	Davies	Dunker	15-9	M M & Co
F Wistow Hall	2193	Meria	Liverpool	5-9	K Nixon & Co
L Conrland	760	Ebrahim	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
M Caledonia	5529	Tocque	London	12-9	P & O Co
N Strathblane	2829	Smith	Philodelphia	9-9	R A Willes
O Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	R.S. Ports	24-9	B & P S N Co
Q Monsoon	1735	Hauna	R S Ports	5-9	B & P S N Co
M Dry					
Rahmani	1172	Geddie	R S Ports	14-9	B & P S N Co
H W V D					
Lhasa	959	McDiarmid	K'chi	4-9	M M & Co
H W P D					
Ponani	552	Shamsudin	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed G	Ports	3-9	Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	K'chi	5-9	Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati	443	Ismail	M'Goa	7-9	Be S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Umta	3402	Phillip	not fixed...M M & Co
2	Olympia	3269	Osborne	L'pool 5-9 W & A G & Co
3	Salazie	2553	Ailland	M'illes 3-9 L Bricard
5	Muston Hall	2773	Prewse	Newport 5-9 K N & Co
6	Colaba	8899	Robertson	M'borough 7-9 M & Co
8	Wekamiya Maru	3437	Yamawaki	Kobe 12-9 N Y Kaisha
9	Trifels	3012	Eggert	K'chi 4-9 W & A G & Co
10&11	Glenlyon	2654	Fairly	Calcutta 5-9 K N & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Summers	London 26-9 P & O Co
16	Alavi	2324	Hill	Jeddah 24-9 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Beme s	Stockwell	Rangoon, Aug. 15
3	Hoseinee s	Gourdan	Jedah, Aug. 1

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Dumra s	Colo	Persian Gulf &c.
	Haidari s	Lorne	Mauritius, &c.
	Clan Maciver s	Redford	Mormugoa.
	Salazie s	Ailland	Marseilles.

The steamer Sanctoria, Ward, for Calcutta, obtained her portclearance on Thursday.

The following vessels began to load on Thursday:—
Steamer, Rehmani, for Jedah, &c.
" Dido, for Hull, &c.
" Beme, for Rangoon, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Pracsident left Beira, for Bombay yesterday morning.

The same Co's steamer Reichstag, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 2nd instant.

The P and O Company's steamer Assaye, with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo, passed Suez at 11 p.m. on Wednesday the 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—38 bales wool, Ebjee Shivji; 32 bales wool, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co; 36 bales T. Chimondas, 43 bales wool D. Geolabchand; 2160 cwts myrabollams, W. Bechor; 1622 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 35 bales wool, W. & A. Graham & Co.

Olympia s—4060 cwts mowraseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 475 cwts myrabollams E. C. Nanjee, 20 bales wool, N. Motta.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—225 bales hemp R Reeve & Co. 24 cwts fishmaws J. Mahomed.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—3000 cwts castorseed R. D. Sassoon & Co., 4506 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bardistan s—20010 cwts poppyseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co. 112 cwts rapeseed Shaw Wallace & Co. 660 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wistow Hall s—2,600 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,960 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

Olympia s—4,000 cwts linseed, 640 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Merton Hall s—4,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.

Colaba s—10,443 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakamiya Maru s—118 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 100 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakamiya Maru s—200 bales twist, M B Kaisha,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

GILBERT—August 27, at his residence, Madras, Joseph Gilbert, Retd Warrant Officer, R. A., and Chief Court Keeper, High Court, suddenly, of heart failure, in his 68th year.

SHILLONG—August 31, at No. 1, Oil Mongers Street, Georgetown, of cholera, Joseph (Jossie) and Thomas, aged 1 year and 10 months, and 7 months respectively, only children of Edward Shillong.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

EVERYBODY IS TALKING
ABOUT AND TAKING
EVERYBODY'S TONIC,
KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES.
THEY SUPERSEDE
QUININE,
Tone up the whole system, prevent and cure Cold and Fever, and are harmless to the most delicate constitution.
3000 boxes sold since our machines arrived.
The cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever cure in existence
Re. 1 per box of 100 delivered anywhere in India.

Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 52m.; High water, 4-42m., 4-23a.; Low water, 0-17m., 11-3a P. and O. steamer "Arcadia," with English mails of 21st August, due to arrive at 5 a.m.
Dance, ex-Students' Union, "Woodland Hall," 9-30 p.m.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11-30 a.m.

PHASE OF THE MOON.—Sept. 4th, First Quarter, 2h. 20-8m. a.m.; Sept. 10th, Full Moon, 5h. 53-3m p.m.; Sept. 17th, Last Quarter, 4h. 3-4m. p.m.; Sept. 25th, New Moon, 8h. 29-4m. p.m.; Sept 10th, in Perigee, 1h, p.m.; Sept 22nd, in Apogee 5h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, September 5.—Cricket, Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Poona, away "B" Team vs. New High School, home. Elphinstone College Social Gathering of Past and Present students; Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 51m.; High water, 6-12m., 5-43a.; Low water, 0-35a.

Sunday, September 6.—12th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 7-45m., 7-15a. Low water, 0-31m., 2-8a.

Monday, September 7.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 49m.; High water, 8-55m., 8-38a; Low water, 1-54m.; 3-9a.

Tuesday, September 8.—Opening of tenders of Bombay Improvement Trust new Loan of 30 lakhs. Hingolee Press Company, Macmillan Building, 2-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 48m.; High water, 9-49m., 9-40a; Low water, 2-55m., 3-59a.

Wednesday, September 9.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Colaba Land and Mill Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 47m.; High water, 10-33m., 10-34a.; Low water, 3-46m., 4-42a.

Thursday, September 10.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half yearly general meeting, 6 30 p.m. Cricket, Parsis vs. Presidency, Poona. Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 47m.; High water, 11-14m., 11-24a.; Low water, 4 37m., 5-21a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, via Karachi per extra s. s. "Haidari" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Monday 7th instant.

ROBBING HIS NEIGHBOUR.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Sykes charged Rama Sakaram, a Hindu, with theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 148, the property of his neighbour, Krishna Govind. The evidence showed that on the 7th March last a theft was committed in his house at Mangaldas' Wady, Girgaum, and the accused was arrested on suspecion. The police, however, released him as no evidence could be found to bring home the charge. Two days ago the complainant again had the accused arrested and a portion of the stolen property worth about Rs. 55, was recovered from several Marwaris with whom the same was pledged by the accused. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' regorous imprisonment.

THE MAHOMEDAN SECTION OF THE SEVA SADAN.—The Mahomedan Section of the Seva Sadan Society was formally installed on the 26th of August. Prominent among the members who have joined are Her Highness Lady Aga Khan, H. H. the Begum Sahiba of Cambay, Mrs. Fatehali Sheikh Ahmad, Mrs. Nur Mohamed Jairajbai. Mrs. Aga Kasam Shah, Mrs, Lukmani (Senior), Mrs. Ibrahim Ahmadi, Mrs. Kasamali, Mrs. N. Fatehali. Mrs. Mulla Hussain, Mrs. Cumbarali, Mrs. Muzaffarali, Mrs. Abbas Tyabji, Mrs, Hydari, Mrs. Mustafakhan Mrs. Ashrafnissa, Mrs, Amiruddin Tyabji and other ladies of the Tyabji family. A Managing Committee was formed on the spot, to carry on the work of the Section quietly, including the Begum Sahiba of Cambay, Lady Aga Khan, Mrs. Nur Mahomed, Mrs. Amirudin Tyabji, Mrs. Kasam Shah. Mrs. Hasanali Faizi, Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji, Mrs. Hussain Tyabji, Mrs. Lukmani, Mrs. Ahmedi, and others. The venerable Mr. Fatehali Sheikh Ahmed consented to be Honorary Treasurer, and Mrs. Fatehali to be President.

THE services of Lieutenant C. H. Reinhold and W. D. Wright, I. M. S., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for Plague duty, in the United Provinces.

THE ALIPORE OUTRAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The astounding news of the assassination of Gossain, the King's evidence in the Alipore bomb case, throws an ominous light upon the small but diabolical confederacy of Bengalees. The two convicts must have deliberately designed the despatch of the confessor, apprehending that some fresh matter might be brought to light of the movements of the anarchists, or that as bound by oaths as generally is the case in such secret leagues to foreswear the coadjutors for the destruction of a renegade from the society. It is, however, beyond conception, or very difficult to conceive, how the convicts were furnished with arms, save the conjecture that they were slipped down into their hands or coat pockets or beds by their female visitors, and thus the man was brutally murdered in the very place where he was deemed safe. I believe the desperate murderers acted according to their oathe and thus they got rid of the man whom they dreaded as a witness in other cases against the anarchists not yet apprehended, and that his evidence might furnish a new link to the discovery of some abettors and confederates hitherto unknown. They have so far succeeded in removing the essential factor in the revelation of their confederacy and, thereby effectually served the hidden supporters of Anarchism. It behoves the Calcutta Police authoritics, so surpassingly shrewd, as they are said to be to use all means their strategy suggest, in addition to those circumstances have placed in their hand to trace the origin of the dark plot, its abettors and coadjutors who lurk behind the scene that may have but partly flared up. These ruthless devils in human shape ought not to be allowed to move freely in the midst of the peaceful and innocent people with deliberate destiny lurking in their eyes to mark out victims for slaughter, and to scatter the fatal seeds of Anarchism, far and wide, slowly and insidnously. It is high time that they should measure the length and breadth of the devilish conspiracy and sound the inmost recesses of their haunts and thus strike panic into the breasts of these dastardly and savage crew. I am led to think that there still harbours within the bosom of some of the fanatical patriots the yearning for high fame as patriots. It is not for me to throw out any hint as a layman, and small as must be the distributive share of that national estimation that can belong to so unimportant an individual as myself, yet I do own that I am tremblingly solicitous for the fate of the fellow beings deserving naturally of our commisseration and sympathy.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR CURSETJI BHANDUWALA.

WHO COMMANDS THE AIR?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your more than interesting leader in this morning's issue—"Who commands the Air?"—is deserving of grateful recognition. To those of us who believe in the divine inspiration of the Christian Scriptures the answer to your question is left in no doubt. On this subject the Apostle Paul tells us, among other things, in his letter to the Ephesians that there is "The Prince of the power of the air" and leaves us in no doubt as to who this Prince is, viz., The Evil One.

The Apostle John in "The Revelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave unto him..." further tells us that the Prince in question will, one day, be finally, dispossessed of his power by one more powerful than himself viz., The Lord Jesus Christ. It is reasonable, therefore, to conclude that mankind will never be possessed of the power to "command the air." The thoughtless may be found to offer kindly ridicule upon this important subjsct, but it is well to remember that mankind has also sought for power to "command life and death." Hitherto unsuccessfully.—Yours,

H. J. MILES.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read this morning in your most interesting newspaper that the experimental ascents of Mr. Wright, the celebrated American inventor, were done under considerable disadvantages, owing to the new rules recently issued in Paris about the military parade ground of Issy-les Moulineaux. I beg to point out that Mr. Wright is not carrying on his trials at Issy-les-Moulineaux near Paris, but at Le Mans, a town about 130 miles distant from Paris, and where he has quiet his own way, some would say his own fancy, as the American inventor appears to be rather unexpected in his ways and manners. Perhaps you will be interested to know that there are three main reasons why Mr. Wright's experiments are proceeding so slowly. First, he had not used his aeroplane these three last years; secondly, he was used to fly together with his brother, and in order to fly alone he had to bring several alterations in his machine which are new to him; and thirdly he, most unfortunately, while setting up his aeroplane, got his arm badly burnt, some engine having exploded. Therefore his present ascents are only training flights, and he thought he would not start for any serious ascent before the end of this month. That was the very reason why he so strongly objected to photographers approaching him and his aeroplane. However nobody doubts he will be successful and everybody in France is an enthusiastical admirer of the American "Home-Oiseau".—Yours &c.

C. BARRET.
Consul for France.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA GROUND-NUTS.

Summary of the preliminary forecast of the ground-nut crop in Burma for the year 1908-09. This is the forecast submitted for the ground-nut crop. Forecasts framed for the four principal ground-nut producing districts show 187,167 acres under ground-nut in the current year, giving an increase of 50,137 acres over last year's actuals. Ground-nut is also ground on a small scale in many other districts for which forecasts have not been received. Last years the acreage in these districts amounted to 8,185 acres and probably this years the figures will be at least 20,000 acres. The total estimated area now under ground-nut in the current year is thus about 207,000 acres against 145,215 acres in 1907-08. Planting commenced in early June, after the first showers, and was timely. Subsequent drought in June and July checked operations, but it is not too late for further planting operations if later rains are favourable. The standing crop is in fair condition, but requires more rain for proper development.

DURING the week ending 1st September 67 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these 52 were purchased by Government and opium farmers purchased as follows:—Cambay 2, Palanpur 1, Godhra 2, Sholapur 5, and Poona 5. During the week 13 chests were imported from Indore.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The depression over Bikaner, yesterday, has moved in a North North-Westerly direction and is now lying over Multan and Montgomery. It has given nearly general rain in West and Central Rajputana, Southwest Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and heavily clouded skies in these areas, as well as in Kashmir and East Baluchistan.

There is no definite evidence, to-day, of the depression in the Bay; but, instead, there is an area of low pressure, extending from the South-West Bay, northwards, through the East of the Peninsula, into the United Provinces. It has been the cause of rain over the greater part of Madras, Hyderabad, East Bombay and the Deccan

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE.

"INDIAN DAILY TELEGRAPH":—The usual summer season discussions in the newspaper Press have commenced in England and the pre-eminent question before the public this year seems to be that of divorce. The canonical position is that no person may divorce the other save for adultery and against this a loud outcry has been raised. The columns of a well-known London journal have been filled with harrowing tales of miserable married life, of husbands chained by reason of the marriage tie to insane wives, of wives bound to cruel, sottish husbands, and the argument is advanced that divorce should be made much easier than it is at present. It is argued, further, that the law of divorce, as it stands, favours the rich as opposed to the poor and provides greater facilities for men for snapping the marriage tie than for women. In regard to these contentions it must be admitted that they hold good. The law of divorce does certainly press very harshly upon women, and there is little doubt that one of the first indications of woman's political ascendancy would be the revision of our present divorce laws, whilst as to the comparatively heavy expenditure entailed in procuring divorce, the evidence of the Divorce Court is sufficient proof that no one of small means can afford to put its machinery into operation. Hence a question arises as to whether, if divorce be a necessary evil, the law regarding it should not be remedied, so as to make it fair to both women and men and as open to the poor as to the rich, the answer to which cannot be other than favourable to revision. But this is not all, were the matter one merely of revision in the direction indicated, the task would be one of comparative simplicity, much of the present outcry seems to be for greater all-round facilities for claiming divorce, and it is here that the stumbling-block arises. In speaking of the law of divorce we have to remember that the term "law" is used in a dual sense, the law of the Courts and the law of the Church, and so long as the marriage laws remain as they exist at present this combination of law as applied to divorce will hold good. It is not sufficient for all people that the Courts shall release contracting parties from all legal liabilities, the Church must also give its sanction and since the attitude of the Church towards the present law of divorce is one of hostility, more or less, it is perfectly certain that it would resist any attempts to make divorce easier, in fact the Bishops of the Anglican Church have said so quite recently. What we have to consider then is whether the Church is right or wrong in resisting the very human inclination to fly to divorce as a means of escape from the evils of wedded misery.

In discussing this very grave problem, one has to consider the nature of marriage. By the Church it is considered a sacrament, by the Mother Church that is, that the aim and end of marriage is to raise humanity to a higher plane, to promote unity and harmony to curb the animal in man and make possible progress to a more perfect state, and if marriage be considered a sacrament, it cannot be the duty of the Church to foster the breaking of such a sacrament, but rather to make it the more binding. References in the Scriptures make it quite clear that divorce is not to be encouraged, it is certainly an open question as to whether it is to be tolerated at all, how, then, can the Church do otherwise than oppose it? It is said that in opposing it, it is opposing progress and setting itself in opposition to public opinion which must triumph in the end, but what of that? If the Church is convinced of the truth of its teaching is it not its duty to proclaim that truth in the face of public opinion to endeavour to mould public opinion to its way of thinking? If the Church is to be led and not to lead, better that there were no Church. But here comes an opening for the Church to assert its doctrines and to take the leadership once more. Let it set its face steadfastly against all worldly marriages, all marriages where nothing but a sordid motive prevails, love of pomp and power, that wealth and a proud title bring and let it refuse to sanction as a sacrament a marriage void of pure affection. True it would not prevent those from marrying from sordid motives who chose to do so, but they would forfeit the blessing of the Church, nor would the cause of humanity suffer much if such marriages were broken with the same ease and abandon with which they were contracted. The Church finds itself in a curious predicament now, because it sanctions loveless and unholy marriages and pretends they are holy. Where a marriage is really a sacrament, it cannot be broken and the Church is right in maintaining this, but in how many marriages does the sacramental spirit prevail? Where it does, all that comes after is borne cheerfully, as we have to bear all the other burdens of life, poverty and ill-health, for instance. We are too apt to assume that it is lawful to break the marriage tie because of what we term ignorance or a mistake on the part of the contracting parties, but suppose a man contracts some loathsome and exceedingly painful disease as the result of a mistake is he or should we be justified in allowing him to commit suicide? If there is a Designer and a design, all trials are put before us to temper us, they are stepping-stones to higher things. This should be remembered in connection with divorce; it is the want of recognition of it which leads many to favour quick divorce, and cheap, of whom perhaps it may be said "they know not what they ask."

THE MURDERED APPROVER.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS":—Elsewhere we publish a full account of the latest anarchist crime in which the informer Goswami has lost his life. The incident has caused no little sensation in Calcutta and over all Bengal, and it gives further proof—if such were needed—of the dangerous character of the spirit that has been fruitful of so much mischief in Bengal during the last few months. To entice their victim within reach by the lie that they were themselves arranging to confess their guilt and then to shoot him down is merely evidence that Kanai and Satyendro are continuing that career of treacherous crime which failed against His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and against the Maire of Chandernagore, and was only too obliquely successful at Mozufferpore. This crime should further increase the feeling of indignation against anarchism which is apparently growing in the country both among Europeans and Indians. But when we have said this, we have not written all there is to be said on the matter. What the Government will ask and what the public will join them in asking is why was discipline or supervision at Alipore Jail so lax that it was possible for the gang to secrete two—and perhaps half a-dozen—revolvers in their prison belongings. Surely the history of the confederation, the attempted train-wrecking, and the bloody night at Mozufferpore, was sufficient to show the prison authorities that they were not dealing with amiable visionaries, but with people—whether innocent or guilty—at least under the charge of attempting the worst excesses of continental anarchists. It may be, as current rumour goes, that the revolvers were conveyed to the jail in hampers of fruit unknown to anybody of the jail staff or it may have happened otherwise. Whichever theory may be true—and it is impossible at present to say which—the lax or negligent supervision which permitted the smuggling in of the weapons demands the most exemplary departmental punishment of all responsible, from the highest to the lowest, and the public will not be satisfied until such punishment is inflicted. As undertrial prisoners the accused have up to the present been allowed a certain laxity of discipline. In saying that this laxity must now cease, we do not necessarily say that all of them are guilty of the charges brought against them. But, it is now incontrovertible that sufficient cause has been shown to warrant the strictest precaution. A band of alleged dacoits under trial do not enjoy such laxity; nor should these men until the innocent have been segregated from the guilty by the judgment of the High Court. It was the duty of the Government to protect with the most sedulous care a repentant or apparently repentant criminal. Its servants have betrayed the trust—and that fact will not simplify the further work of extinguishing the embers of anarchism in the country. We could write more explicitly on this aspect of the affair; but it is sufficient merely to hint at it.

THE BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC ADVICE.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The Annual Report of the Board of Scientific Advice for India which has just been issued refers to the year 1906-07, and so loses much in interest in consequence of making its appearance so much behind the times. The Board was constituted in 1902, and consists of the Heads of the Meteorological, Geological, Botanical, Forest, Survey, Agricultural and Veterinary Departments, as well as other scientific officers of the Imperial and Provincial Governments specially invited by the Government of India to serve thereon. It claims to be a central authority for the co-ordination of official scientific enquiry, its object being to ensure that the work of research is distributed to the best advantage, that each investigator confines his researches to the subject with which he is most capable of dealing, and that energy is not dissipated by the useless duplication of enquires or misdirected by a lack of inter-departmental co-operation. It is also intended that while the claims of abstract science continue to be recognised in the work of the scientific departments, the Board's advice shall aid the Government of India in prosecuting practical research into those questions of economic or applied science on the solution of which the progressive prosperity of the country, especially as regards its agricultural and industrial development, so largely depends. All the Reports and programmes of the Board are communicated through the Secretary of State to the Royal Society, which has appointed an Advisory Committee to consider them, and which from time to time furnishes the Board and the Government of India with valuable suggestions and advice. There are twelve members serving on the Board and the Annual Report under notice is divided among six Sub-Committees, of which the first deals with meteorology, terrestial magnetism and cognate subjects, and the rest with agricultural products, soils and manures, forest products, veterinary subjects and libraries. The Report is divided into sections relating to economic and agricultural chemistry, astronomy, meteorology and terrestial magnetism, geodesy, geography, botany, zoology, and veterinary science, each contributed by officers of these special Departments, the reports themselves being for the most part epitomes of the Annual Reports of each Department which have been already published. The general programme for the year 1907-08, as approved by the Board on the 20th December last, is also appended, as well as a list of the economic investigations conducted for India at the Imperial Institute during the year ending the 30th September, 1907. Fuller accounts of them, however, have already appeared in the useful little Bulletins issued each quarter by the Imperial Institute.

To ascertain the more recent work accomplished or about to be undertaken under the auspices of the Board, one must turn to the 1907-08 programme. The investigations to be carried out by the Imperial Institute in London and the Department of Economic products in Calcutta relate among other things to Indian turpentine, myrrh, frankincense, "Ngai" camphor, nutmegs and several kinds of dye stuffs tanning barks and Indian drugs. Reports on the races of "juar" and of yams are to be drawn up, and rice grain is being subjected to chemical examination with special reference to its uses as a material for making sizes and its nutritive value. The examination of new sources of oil is also suggested, owing to the present scarcity of oil seeds in the United Kingdom; and also of red and white Rangoon beans, to see what amount of prussic acid-forming glucoside they contain. Under the head of meteorology we learn that the relationships between the meteorological conditions of India and those of other parts of the world will be further investigated, and also the influence of solar activity. It is mentioned that strengthening of the staff at Kodaikanal, through the arrival of the Assistant Director, will enable the routine work there to be extended. The study of the upper atmosphere is to be continued by means of kites, balloons and cloud observations, and observations of the absolute value of solar radiation are to be taken at Simla and at an adjacent station in the plains. Under the heading of Gravimetric Survey we are told that pendulum observations will be taken on the Mysore plateau and possibly on the Nilgiris; and the Geological Survey includes an examination of manganese mines in the Central Provinces and of newly-opened deposits of manganese ores in the Bellary District. The Botanical Survey work is chiefly in connection with the cotton and fodder grasses of the Bombay Presidency. Owing to the Madras Government Botanist being still away on leave, there will be no tours in systematic Botany undertaken in this Presidency this year, but on this officer's return he will extend his study of root parasites, first undertaken in connection with the disease of sandal trees, to the haustoria of other plants. The Imperial Economic Botanist is devoting his attention to the collection and investigation of fibre-yielding plants; the improvement of Indian wheat, more particularly the rearing of new varieties by cross-breeding; the study of varieties of Indian tobacco, barley and wheat; and to permanent experiments in the treatment of Indian fruits, and the study of varieties and cultivation of cassava. In Madras it is stated that the study of the cottons known as "Northerns" will be taken up at the Nandyal Agricultural Station, and special work will be undertaken to attempt to arrest the spread of the palmyra disease in the Godavery District.

THE SOURCE OF INDIA'S POVERTY.

"THE ENGLISHMAN":—A speaker with a turn for epigram once declared that the "bratty" was the source of India's poverty. This is perhaps so succinct as to be misleading, but its contention is supported by Mr. Coventry, of the Agricultural Research Institute, who says:—In the case of cow-dung we are dealing with an almost perfectly-balanced manure and all the plant constituents would be taken up under a proper system of rotation, and consequently they must agricultural carry their full market value. This being so and taking cow-dung (as used for fuel) to roughly contain 1 per cent. nitrogen, 1 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 1½ per cent. potash, we have at the rate of 10 annas, 3 annas and 1 anna per lb., respectively, a total value on 100 lbs. of the dung of 14½ annas, or 11½ annas for 80 lbs. This shows that it has a very much greater value as manure than as fuel. Up to the present we have found no fuel which can successfully compete with cow-dung cake as a cheap fuel for cooking purposes on a small scale. But whereas the market value of cow dung cake as fuel is only 4½ annas per maund, this same material is worth 11½ annas per maund as manure, and it would most undoubtedly, pay the ryot to reserve his cow-dung as manure and buy a slightly more expensive material as fuel. Even taking into consideration the manurial value of the ashes of the cow-dung, which may be taken as something less than 3½ annas per maund of dung, it would still amply pay the ryot to use the cow-dung as manure and buy other materials, say firewood, coal, coke or kerosine-oil as fuel.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

Good Prospects.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 1st September give the following details:—

AHMEDABAD.

Rain during week 1 inch 2 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 3 inches 45 cents at Parantij, minimum 27 cents at Sanand; for season 32 inches 30 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 39 inches 96 cents at Parantij, minimum 23 inches 47 cents at Gogha. Continuous rain seems to be ceasing; complete break required. Sowing retarded owing to continued rain in Parantij taluka. Transplantation of rice in progress in parts of Viramgam, Daskroi, Sanand and Dholka talukas. Jowari in Daskroi taluka, bajri, jowari, cotton in Sanand taluka, bajri, jowari, cotton and rice seedlings in Viramgam taluka and bajri, jowari and rice seedlings in parts of Parantij taluka in good condition. Bajri in Daskroi taluka and early sown maize and bajri in Modasa petha in bad condition. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks adequate.

PANCH MAHALS.

Rain during week 2 inches 46 cents at Godhra, in the district minimum 1 inch 25 cents at Dohad; for season 39 inches 27 cents at Godhra, in the district minimum 21 inches 89 cents at Dohad. Rainfall general and excessive throughout the district. Break badly needed. Sowing of bajri and weeding in progress in western Mahals. In parts of eastern Mahals maize is being removed and seamum sown in its place. Sowing retarded owing to continued rain and damaged bajri, maize and other kharif crops. Area sown normal except in Halol mahal where are a sown with cotton is above and that sown with cereals is below normal; that under bajri and sesamum also below normal owing to continuous rain. Estimated outturn of maize and bajri likely to be seriously affected. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in parts of eastern Mahals. Fodder-supply good and sufficient. Green grass available. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Drinking watrer-supply adequate. Water for irrigation adquate.

KAIRA.

Rain during week 77 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 1 inch 72 cents at Thasra, minimum 57 cents at Kapadvanj, 49 cents at Cambay; for season 32 inches 56 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 35 inches 92 cents at A'nand, minimum 28 inches 38 cents at Kapadvanj, 23 inches 37 cents at Cambay. Break in rain commenced. Showing of jowari commenced. Transplantation of rice nearly completed and of tobacco commenced. Weeding in progress. Agricultural stock in good condition. Green grass available. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks not well filled.

BROACH.

Rain during week 18 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 73 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 39 cents at Jambusar; for season 26 inches 82 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 33 inches 13 cents at A'nod, minimum 20 inches 49 cents at Jambusar. Rainfall sufficient in all talukas. Standing cotton, rice, seasamum, jowari, bajri and mixed crops are in good condition in all talukas. Cotton and sesamum, slightly damaged in Jambusar taluka and cotton washed away owing to continuous rainfall in parts of Wagra taluka. There was a much needed break in the week under report, and sowing of cotton, jowari and sesamum is resumed in Anklesvar and Wagra talukes and Hansot petha. Weeding in progress throughout the district. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices high.

SURAT.

Rain during week 93 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 2 inches 10 cents at Chikhli, minimum 37 cents at Jalalpur, 4 inches 6 cents at Dharampur, 4 inches 58 cents at Bansda, 96 cents at Sachin; for season 43 inches 16 cents at Surat, in district maximum 73 inches 39 cents at Pardi, minimum 38 inches 20 cents at Olpad, 87 inches 49 cents at Dharampur, 81 inches 90 cents at Bansda, 39 inches 74 cents at Sachin. Rainfall general and sufficient throughout the district. Break in rain has commenced and is most opportune: it has enabled resowing of cotton in parts of Olpad taluka. Weeding in progress in all talukas. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient. Irrigation tanks filled.

THANA.

Rain during week 3 inches 27 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 3 inches 87 cents at Murbad and Shahapur, minimum 92 cents at Mahim, 6 inches 14 cents at Jawhar; for season 80 inches 29 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 87 inches 19 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 38 inches at Dahanu, 104 inches 28 cents at Jawhar. Rainfall general good and beneficial. Standing garden crops in good condition. Transplantation completed everywhere. Weeding in progress. Fodder adequate except in Umbargaon petha where it is inadequate and sold very dear; it is however being now supplemented by newly grown fodder. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy. Stocks of grain sufficient.

RATNAGIRI.

Rain during week 3 inches 3 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 8 inches 3 cents at Sangameshvar, minimum 1 inch 77 cents at Devgad; for season 71 inches 84 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 141 inches 66 cents at Chiplun, minimum 62 inches 84 cents at Devgad. Rainfall sufficient and beneficial throughout the district. Standing crops in good condition. Weeding in progress. Prospects hopeful. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock adequate.

KANARA.

Rain during week 3 inches 51 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 5 inches 60 cents at Ankola, minimum 90 cents at Halyal; for season 128 inches 61 cents at Karwar, in the district maxium 156 inches 34 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 30 inches 9 cents at Mungod. More rain needed in Halyal taluka and Mundgod petha. Garden and sugarcane crops in good condition. Karif sowing completed in Supa petha. Transplantation and weeding continue. Wild elephants caused slight damage in parts of Siddapur taluka.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 1 inch 28 cents as Jalgaon, in the district maximum 1 inch 59 cents at Parola, minimum 11 cents at Raver; for season 29 inches 83 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 29 inches 99 cents at Jamner, minimum 11 inches 87 cents at Chaligaon. Rainfall good and sufficient. Break needed in some talukas. Weeding in progress. Excessive rain injurious in Erandol, Yaval, Bhusaval and Jamner talukas and Edalabad petha. Minor crops suffered from insects parts of Yaval and Jamner talukas, and are in good condition in Pachora taluka. Crops getting yellow in badly drained fields in Bhusaval taluka. Standing crops generally in good condition. Rainfall has generally decreased and corps look better than last week. Green grass available. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 5 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 2 inches 58 cents at Navapur, minimum 16 cents at Sindkheda; for season 16 inches 43 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 34 inches 75 cents at Navapur, minimum 7 inches 34 cents at Sakri. Rainfall deficient in the western part of Dhulia taluka, the middle and western part of Sindkheda taluka and the eastern part of Nandurbar taluka and in Sakri taluka except the western part. Sowing of bajri and oil-seeds in progress in Taloda taluka and of cotton retarded in Navapur petha owing to rain. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Shirpur taluka. Weeding in progress except in the western part of Nandurbar taluka where retarded owing to incessant rain. Jowari and pulse much damaged for want of a break in Navapur petha. Standing crops slightly damaged in parts of Pimpalner and Sakri talukas and are in good condition in other places except the western part of Dhulia taluka where more rain needed for their growth. Jowari crop in Sindkheda taluka damaged by insects. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply for drinking purposes sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate.

NASIK.

Rain during week 47 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 7 inches 36 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 2 cents at Yeola; for season 13 inches 78 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 131 inches 99 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 6 inches 63 cents at Niphad. Rain sufficient in Nasik, Dindori and Chandor talukas but more rain needed in the eastern portions of the latter two taluks. Rainfall excessive in Igatpuri, and Peint talukas and western part of Kalvan taluka. Break required in Peint taluka. Rainfall deficient in the eastern part of Kalvan taluka. More rain urgently needed in the remaining six talukas, especially in the eastern part of Sinnar taluka, except in north-west hilly parts of Malegaon taluka and parts of Baglan taluka. Total rainfall deficient in Niphad and Yeola talukas. Transplantation of rice and hill-millets completed in Igatpuri, Peint and Nasik talukas and of rice continues in Peint taluka. Weeding generally in progress except in Igatpuri taluka where retarded owing to excessive rain. Growth of seedlings stunted owing to constant drizzing of rain in Peint, Kalvan and Igatpuri talukas. Seedlings suffered for want of rain in Nandgaon, Malegaon and Yeola talukas; elsewhere they are in fair condition. Minor crops injured by disease in Yeola taluka. Green grass available everywhere except in Nandgaon and Yeola talukas where sufficient grass has not yet grown owing to deficiency of rain and is decaying in Igatpuri taluka owing to excessive rain. Fodder searce in Nandgaon, Yeola and Igatpuri talukas. Cattle generally in fair condition except in Malegaon and Sinnar talukas where improving and in Igatpuri taluka where agricultural stock is in bad condition. Drinking water-supply sufficient. Water for irrigation sufficient except in Sinnar and Nandgaon talukas. Stocks of grain sufficient.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Rain during week 15 cents at Nagar, in the district maximum 68 cents at Akola minimum 3 cents at Shrigonda; for season maximum 14 inches 56 cents at Akola, minimum 4 inches 64 cents at Karjat, More rain badly needed. Long break in rain causing anxiety. Kharif crops withering for want of rain. Fodder-supply inadequate except in Akola taluka where green grass is available. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed talukas. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Rain during week 51 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 3 inches 39 cents at Paud, minimum 12 cents at Sirur and Baramati; for season 13 inches 39 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 55 inches 7 cents at Paud. minimum 4 inches at Sirnr. Rainfall sufficient in the western and central protions of the district, but insufficient in the eastern portion. Transplantation approaching completion. Weeding in progress. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Germinated crops in good condition in the western portion but need a break in rain. In the eastern portion kharif corps are sown only in lighter soils and need rain. Fodder-supply deficient in Sirur, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition but insufficient in Maval, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate except in parts of Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Water-supply deficient in irrigation wells and channels. Prices of food grains stationary.

SHOLAPUR.

Rain during week in the district maximum 50 cents at Barsi, minimum 5 cents at Malsiras, none at Sholapur; for season 11 inches 32 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 9 inches 49 cents at Barsi, minimum 2 inches 42 cents at Sangola. Rainfall deficient throughout the district, More rain very urgently needed. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands as well as germinated kharif crops in goods condition except in Sangola taluka where they are not doing well for want of sufficient moisture. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week 6 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 22 cents at Bagalkot and Sindgi, minimum 5 cents at Bagevadi 15 cents an Jath; for season 4 inches 1 cent at Bijapur in the district maximum 6 inchs 18 cents at Bilgi, minimum 2 inches 42 cents at Badami. Kharif sowing completed. Germinated seedlings withering in some places and damaged by insects in parts of Badmai taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Bijapur, Bagevadi, Hungund, Sindgi and Muddebihal talukas and Jath and Daphalapur States and is becoming scarce und dear. Agricultura stock sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Surplus cattle being sold in Bijapur taluka. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Indi. Badmai, Sindgi, Hungund, Bagalkot and Bijapur talukas and Jath State. Irrigation tanks dried up.

BELGAUM.

Rain during week 1 inch 50 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 4 inches 5° cents at Chandgad, minimum 17 cents at Saundatti; for season 40 inches 33 1-3 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 107 inches 50 cents at Chandgad, minimum 6 inches at Athni. Break in rain during week beneficial to crops in western portion of the district, but more rain needed in the eastern portion for standing crops and for cotton sowing. Weeding continues. Standing crops withering in northern and eastern parts of Gokak taluka and in good condition elsewhere. Preparations for rabi cultivation completed except in Chikodi taluka. Rabi sowing in progress in Chikodi, Athni and Parasgad talukas and Hukeri petha. Prospects generally good.

DHARWAR.

Rain during week 47 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 60 cents at Karajgi, minimum 10 cents at Gadag; for season 14 inches at Dharwar in the district maximum 19 inches 71 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 2 inches 99 cents at Nargund. Rainfall of week insufficient and more rain badly needed in Navalgund, Gadag and Ranebennur talukas. Rice crop in good condition. Jowari crop in fair condition except in Navalgund, Gadag, Ron and Ranebennur talukas where it is withering for want of sufficient moisture. Sowing of cotton continues in three talukas. Area sown with kharif crops somewhat less than normal. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

Rain during week in the Agency maximum 10 inches 50 cents at Bilkha, minimum 15 cents at Pal, none at Rajkot; for season 16 inches 95 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 53 inches 39 cents at Bilkha, minimum 9 inches at Rampura. Rainfall sufficient for sowing. Weeding in progress. Crops slightly damaged by insects in Palitana and Wadhwan. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and generally in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

HOW THE EYE SEES.

Remarkable Story from Germany.

An interesting and remarkable case is just reported from a German clinic. A gentleman, named Tennis, 35 years ago, was born stone blind, and remained so until recently, when, without warning the world appeared to him as it must to a newborn baby, dazzling confused, and strangely enough upside down. Apart from this strange phenomenon of seeing things inverted, there were endless other complications during the next few days, which so puzzled and confused the poor man that he was compelled often to close his eyes in order to get his bearings. The family doctor, astonished beyond measure, could only offer in explanation the theory that nature had suddenly healed or bridged a prenatal lesion in the brain.

For fifteen years he had been married to a lady whose face he had only known by the touch of his delicate fingers. She was the first person to appear after his vision had come back. At the sound of her voice turned towards her and said: "Is that you? I see you, but your face is—you're upside down."

He had gone to bed the previous night, and had a very disturbing dream.

"When I awoke I had a most fearful sensation I opened my eyes and saw the room without knowing at first that I saw. I felt as if a band of something were forced against my eyes. The band was composed of light and dark colours, but it was only later that I knew I saw this band, at first I thought I merely felt it.

It was only when I put my hands over my eyes that I guessed the truth—my eyes were seeing things. But it was all a blur of colours and light and dark, and I had a momentary feeling of disappointment. Then I identified something, and was so happy I almost fainted. The object was my hand, and it looked hardly bigger than my thumb nail looks to me now. Yet it was perfect and I placed the other alongside it and compared the two, easily recognising my ring and the fingers, the nails, hairs, knuckles, etc. Then by moving them back and forth I saw they grew bigger and smaller according to how near they were to my eyes.

"Then it occurred to me that I ought not to use my eyes until the doctor had examined me. I might overtax my new faculty and lose it again. So I shut my eyes tight and dressed myself by feeling, just as I had done all my life. I had determined to keep my eyes closed until I could wake my wife and send for the doctor. You can guess what was uppermost in my mind. What did my wife really look like? For fifteen years I had lived with her, and never known for sure. Everyone told me she was beautiful—but then who would tell a blind man that his wife was plain? Her figure was perfect, her features regular and skin smooth, this much even a blind man may ascertain. But would I like her looks?

"Just then I heard her voice, and then her step in the hall. My purpose was to tell her of the miracle, and open my eyes when the doctor arrived. But when the door squeaked my eyelids flew up and, in spite of myself, I looked, and this is what I saw, as well as I can discribe it: Coming down the hill of carpet was a blurred figure of a woman upside down, and only about a foot tall. The figure opened its blurred mouth and uttered a shriek, then it stretched two arms with enormous hands towards me, and grew suddenly bigger, and bigger, and bigger until the face looked as large as a window. Then I felt her hands on my shoulders and knew she was staring into my eyes. She had noticed the strange expression in them and was begging me to tell her if I could really see.

"How do I look to you?' She asked, after her first expressions of joy and astonishment, and I, like a churl, said: 'Upside down.' There was the chance of a lifetime to pay a compliment she would have remembered all her life and I let the opportunity slip."

Later on in the day Mr. Tennis visited some woods and had the time of his life examining the grass and little plants. At last he found and captured a little beetle. So beautiful did it seem as it tried to escape that he called out with glee like a child. Presently it did escape, and Tennis remarked, "It dosen't matter, I am going to pick up that catterpillar crawling in front of me over there."

"I reached for it," we are told, "and stretched my arm as far as it would go, I bent over and reached again, and was going to try a third time when I heard my wife choking, and then the coachman burst out in a roar of laughter. It was some time before either one could get their breath enough to explain that my caterpillar was really a train on a mountain side three miles away." Later on he pointed excitedly and shouted: "Look at the wreck out there in the river." What he saw was an old shoe lying on a small ditch.

These strange experiences prove what science has demonstrated over and over again. The eye is not an independent organ. Pictures of things that come within its range are focussed on the retina at the back of the eyeball, but it needs the mature judgement of the brain to give them their proper proportions and to set them their right way up—for the retina really perceives them upside down, as the camera screen does.

In the few weeks which have elapsed since the "gold book" of the Franco-Britith Exhibition was placed for signature by visitors, no fewer than 80,000 persons have signed this unique record and received in exchange a certificate stating that they have visited the Franco-British Exhibition. An examination of the book shows that persons from Peru, Java, Siberia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Australia, New Zealand, and even Kamschatka, have signed the record. The first to sign were Their Majesties the King and Queen and President Fallieres.

THE collections of the Musee de l'Armee of France have just been enriched with a priceless relic, the flag of General the Marquis de Faudroas-Wagram, the gift of his late daughter. Napoleon, after the battle of Wagram, which with Aspern, Sir A. Alison says, is the most glorious campaign in the Austrian annals, publicly thanked the Marquis in the presence of his troops for the services he had rendered. The battle, it my be added, was fought on the 6th July, 1809, the casualties on both sides being estimated at 50,000.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat, to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical. See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemistes. Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain 10 Permanganate of Potash. Wm. Caswell & Co., London, Eng.

BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKY

BUCHANAN'S "BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY
BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKY
BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKY

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder) form.
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
Do you suffer from INSOMNIA? If so, try Horlick's. Sleep is Nature's sweet restorer.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S is easily digested because of its method of preparation. At the same time it affords ample nourishment. Is assimilated fully and quickly into the system, and thus nourishes the body and builds up the constitution without any undue strain upon the digestive organs. Avoid all indigestible and non-assimilable foods, and so enjoy good health.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.
Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects, and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½. 2/9. 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. since 1833. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W
Thomas Wilkinson
are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any Imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DARGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

HAND POWER CENTRIFUGAL
FOR SMALL SUGAR PLANTATIONS.
Send for Descriptive Catalogue of these, also of our Steam, Electric and Belt-driven Machines.
SCORES OF MACHINES IN USE.
THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED.
HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE TILAK SEDITION TRIAL.

The Rule Argued.

In the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, with whom presided on the Bench, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, heard the arguments on the rule issued to the Crown to show cause why a certificate for leave to appeal to the Privy Council should not be granted to Mr. Bal Gangadar Tilak, who was convicted and sentenced under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code in the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown to show cause against the rule, while Mr. Joseph Baptista, instructed by Messrs. Raghavaya Bhimji and Nagindas appeared in support of the rule.

Mr. Baptista on rising to address the Court said that as the learned Advocate-General had to go to another Court he would not take up the time of the Court. He had to address the Court on some further points, but he would avail himself of the opportunity in his reply.

The Chief Justice said that Mr. Baptista had not advanced any argument as to whether the case was a fit one to go to the Privy Council. Their Lordships would like Mr. Baptista to address the Court on that point.

Mr. Baptista cited the case decided by Mr. Justice Farran in 22 Bombay, and said that in every case where an important question of law was involved, or where it was found that miscarriage of justice had been done, leave was invariably given to appeal.

The Chief Justice said that Mr. Baptista must show that there was grave and substantial injustice done to the accused.

Mr. Baptista said that in regard to that, the decision in 22 Bombay, applied. What the Court had to see in granting leave was to follow the rules laid down in 22 Bombay by Mr. Justice Farran and Justices Candy and Strachey. They had laid down that where important questions of law were involved leave ought to be granted.

The Chief Justice said that he had looked into all the cases that had gone up to the Privy Council and had found that in two of the cases no certificate had been granted.

Mr. Baptista stated the case of a barrister in whose case no certificate had been granted, but the appeal was admitted by the Privy Council and the conviction quashed.

The Chief Justice said that there were exceptional circumstances in the case.

Mr. Baptista said that in this case, owing to the misjoinder of charges, the trial was illegal, and therefore there could be no conviction and sentence, and thus it was a substantial question of injustice to the accused. If the trial was illegal, there was a failure of justice which made it a fit case to go to the Privy Council. The trial showed that there was a disregard of the form of procedure laid down by the Code.

The Chief Justice said that the disregard of the form of legal procedure was in itself not sufficient. It must be shown that by the disregard of the form of procedure a grave and substantial injustice had been done.

Mr. Baptista said that in order to do that the Privy Council would have to go through the whole of the case and see whether any such injustice had been done to the accused. He submitted that the charge did not fall under Section 236 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and therefore there could be no sentence of transportation. That he submitted was a substantial and grave injustice as contemplated by the rules. If the joinder of charges was bad it went to the very root of the question of jurisdiction and Mr. Justice Farran had held that in every case where a question of the jurisdiction of the Court was raised, it was a fit case for appeal. He submitted that this was a fit case for appeal and leave should be granted by their Lordships so that the points raised should be argued and disposed of by the highest tribunal.

MR. ROBERTSON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Robertson said that no attempt had been made to show that grave and substantial injustice had been done and no attempt had been made to bring the case under the rule laid down in appeal cases. The Privy Council had laid down that leave was not granted merely on an irregularity in procedure. Mr. Robertson submitted that in support of the rule they must go beyond irregularity in the form of procedure, but should show clearly that a grave and substantial injustice had been done thereby. There must be some injustice in every kind of irregularity, but that in itself was not sufficient. A good deal of confusion had been created by not attending to the definition of the word "offence" as described in the Code. The definition of the word was "act" or "omission" and a man was charged with doing some "act" or "omitting to do that act." The "offence" was the "act" punishable under some Sections and the word "offence" was used in the secondary sense. In Section 233 of the Code the word "offence" was used according to the definition given in the Code. The section did not say that for every Act punishable under the several Sections, the accused should be tried separately. The two articles formed part of a series of articles. In both the articles of May and June the accused was charged under Section 124A. and he was tried on the two charges under that Section at one and the same trial. The addition of an additional charge under Section 153A. did not cause any grave and substantial injustice.

Turning to Section 235, counsel contended that the fact that the accused was tried at one trial for two offences under Section 124A. did not in any way limit his trial to one kind of offence only and prevented his trial for an offence under Section 153A. He thought the charges rightly came within Section 235 (1) and also under Section 235 (2). He submitted that no prejudice had been caused to the accused in his trial by the joinder of the charges, nor was there any violation of an express provision of the law. There might be some slight irregularity in the matter of the charges, but the accused must go further and show that substantial injustice had been done to him. Now, he asked what suggestion had been made that the accused was in any way embarrassed in his defence by the manner in which the charges were framed. It was a mere matter of form that the charges were put in that way, and he submitted that a mere matter of form would not affect an appeal of this kind. His suggestion was that the accused was really charged under Section 235 (1) with a series of acts during which more offences than one had been committed—acts coming under various definitions of the Penal Code.

had been pressed upon [their lordships that it was desirable that the opinion of the Privy Council should be taken on certain sections of the Code which were necessarily somewhat complicated. But that was not what the Privy Council had laid down as a reason for going to them. They had laid it down over and over again that nothing but substantial reasons would induce them to interfere. As to the sentence, counsel said he would not say more than a word or two. He submitted that unless their lordships thought that the view of the Privy Council would be such as to set aside the whole trial, the leave for appeal should not be granted. But if they thought that its view would be otherwise, then clearly there was no substantial injustice done to the accused by the sentence. The learned judge himself said that he fully agreed with the verdict of the jury, that the articles were seething with sedition and that he was going to inflict a sentence about which the general view would be that he erred greatly on the side of leniency. He passed the sentence that he did for particular reasons which he stated. Mr. Tilak had been twice convicted and it was possible that the Privy Council who had not set aside the sentence in the former case, would not do so in this case also. It was absolutely impossible to quote any case where the Privy Council had interfered simply to add to or reduce sentence.

MR. BAPTISTA'S REPLY.

Mr. Baptista in replying said that if the joinder of charges was illegal the Court had no jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice: The Court is competent to try anybody for a charge either under Section 124A or under Section 153 A.

Mr. Baptista: But it is not quite competent to try an offence under Sections 124A and 153A together.

The Chief Justice: There is no question of jurisdiction.

Mr. Baptista submitted that this case did come within the question of jurisdiction.

Counsel next urged that if this trial in which three offences were tried together was held to be legal, it would create a precedent and might be followed in other cases. As to prejudice counsel said that so far as the trial was concerned, there was no prejudice, but the question was not one of prejudice. The question was whether the rule was broken or not. In concluding, Mr. Baptista made a strong appeal and he placed his case in their lordship's hands and hoped that they would approach it with certain amount of leniency in considering the fact that if there was any illegality at all, it might be made a subject of inquiry by the Privy Council, and if that was done, there was no doubt that there would be a general satisfaction that all that could be done had been done. The matter was of great importance so far as the charges themselves were concerned. He could not say anything further.

The Chief Justice: We will give a written judgment in this case.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The "Swarajia" Sedition Case.

In the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, held yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight and a Special Jury, Chhaganlal Lallubhai Thannawala, (26), editor, publisher, and proprietor of the Gujarati weekly, called the "Hind Swarajia," was tried under Section 124 A and Section 153 A for promoting disaffection against the Government, and hostility between classes, by publishing an article in the issue of his paper on 30th May last, headed "Britannia, what is this?" The accused had been committed to take his trial on the above charge by Mr. Basil N. Lang, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on 25th August, Mr. D. B. Binning, with Mr. L. J. Robertson, Acting Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Public Prosecutor and Government Solicitor, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown. The accused defended himself; at his request, the Judge allowed him to sit in a chair in the dock.

While the jury were being empannelled, the accused freely exercised his right of challenge; when the eighth juror's name (Mr. E. C. Reid) was called out by Mr. M. R. Jardine, Clerk of the Crown, the accused challenged the juror. He was informed by Mr. Jardine that he had already exhausted his privilege of eight absolute challenges; so, unless, he showed a competent cause no challenge was allowable according to law. The accused said he had no cause to urge against the eighth juror; who was, therefore, permitted by the Court to take his seat in the jury-box.

The following gentlemen were empanelled on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. D. Carmichael, Foreman.

Mr. H. H. D. Butterfield	Mr. G. M. Wilson
Mr. Kaikobad B. Murzban	Mr. Janardhan S Nerurkkar
Mr. K. D. Wadia	Mr. E. C. Reid
Mr. Bundalibhoy Hajibhoy	Mr. Vithaldas Dwarkadas.

The charges was read out, including the offending article in the Gujarati vernacular.

Mr. Binning, having expressed a desire to make an application in the absence of the jury, as being by much more the fairer way in the accused's interest, than it would be in the presence of the jury the gentlemen of the jury were requested by his Lordship to withdraw for a while.

Mr. Binning then intimated the intention of the Crown to prove against the accused a previous conviction made on 15th May, 1907, under Section 124A. of the Penal Code. The learned counsel quoted the wording of Section 221 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in this behalf. He wanted to be clear about it; therefore, he had mentioned the matter to his Lordship at as early a stage of the trial as he possible could.

Authorities were referred to by counsel: his Lordship cited some more references.

A discussion ensued, and his Lordship ruled, that in the event of the accused's being adjudged guilty of the present charge, the previous conviction against him might be proved by the Crown; but not before the verdict. That would be the correct course to follow.

This was intimated to the accused through the Gujerati Interpreter. The jurors were then called back, and Mr. Binning proceeded to open the case for the Crown.

The learned counsel said the accused was charged under two Sections of the Penal Code, 124A and 153A. He read the Sections, and explained them to the jury. The charge against the accused, said Mr. Binning, was based on these two. If the jury, on reading and considering the articles, came to the conclusion, that the accused was guilty under the Sections, they might say so; if "not guilty," then they would bring in a verdict to that effect. It was for the jury to say what could be the effect and the result of the article, naturally; and what was the intention of the accused in addressing to his readers the sentiments it contained. There were several component parts of Section 124A.; these the jury would bear in mind. If the accused's intention was to excite hatred towards the British Government, or it was to bring it into contempt, or to excite disaffection towards the Government and the King, they might bring him in guilty of any of these, or all, if they found him guilty. If the substantive offence was not committed, and only attempt was made, that was sufficient for the purposes of the Section. At that early stage of the proceedings, counsel would refrain from reading any of the authorities and cases bearing on the subject; that would be done later, probably by his learned leader, (Mr. Robertson.) He would not go on defining at some length "hatred," "contempt," or "disaffection"; but they might take it that these adverse feelings could be aroused usually by means of unfriendly, unkind, bitter statements and remarks made for promoting dislike. Instead of going, however to these meanings, or other ones, he would recommend to the jury the necessity of confining themselves to the words of the Section, viz., "hatred," "contempt," and "disaffection," which were neither difficult to construe nor to understand, and which were safe as guides to enable them to arrive at a correct decision. Section 153A was likewise clear, in fact, nothing could be clearer. It related to promoting hostility, or an attempt calculated to promote it, between any two or more classes of the subjects of His Majesty the King. The question, in fact, was: Was the article calculated to promote in the mind of the Gujarati readers, for the article was in Gujarati, feelings of hostility and enmity against one or more classes of the King's subjects, so as to bring the accused within the purview of the Section. Clear enough was this; nothing could be more clear. The text of the case was extremely simple. There were gentlemen on the jury, who understood the vernacular, in which the article was written; but then, there were those, who did not know Gujarati, and therefore, could not follow the writing in the original. These would follow the course up till then followed, according to the practice prevalent in these Courts, and judge for themselves by the official certified translation of the article into English. As a whole the writing must be judged, on its effect: not piece-meal.

At the suggestion of his Lordship, a copy of the newspaper, containing the offending article, was handed over to the jury, for the benefit of the Gujarati-knowing jurors. They were told by the Judge to bring to the notice of the Court, any discrepancy or incorrectness they might find in the English translation, on comparing it with the Gujarati original.

Mr. Binning read the English translation of the article: It was headed: "Britannia what is this?" Britannia is asked in it what kind of return she has made for the hospitality granted to her by India. It is suggested that Britannia's "pets" should leave this country. Indians had been oppressed and forced to use bombs. Their patience was exhausted, but Britannia would not listen: the "whites" harassed India with the strength of authority.

Mr. W. Sloane, Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department, produced the sanction signed by Mr. Quin, Secretary to Government, to prosecute the accused. It was accompanied by a memorandum signed by Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, deputing witness to conduct the prosecution. Witness had purchased copies of the "Hind Swarajia" containing the implicating articles. He produced the declaration, dated 29th May, 1908, made by the accused as the printer and publisher of the paper.

To the accused: It is not true that the Morvi police arrested you before the warrant was out. I am not aware that the Bombay police offered a reward to the Morvi police to arrest you. I cannot give the exact date of the last search of the "Hind Swarajia" office. On our issue of the paper the name of Vussonji Dyalji was given as the editor. It is not true that the police asked Vussonji to give up the editorship of the paper.

Mr. Binning said he had other witnesses to call, but he thought his case was made up. He would, however, call Mr. Manker, who made the translations.

Mr. Narayen Laxman Manker, Translator, High Court, said he had translated the articles in the "Hind Swarajia" of the 30th May and 5th June, 1908.

Mr. Binning tendered Erach Cooverji Lilaoowalla and Runchordas Canji, who had been called as witnesses in the Police Court.

Mr. N. L. Manker, the High Court translator, cross-examined by the accused, said: My mother tongue is Marathi. The Gujerati language is sometimes allegorical and difficult to render into English. I don't know the expression "Tata:" it does not occur in any of the two articles.

Mr. Binning read to the jury, without comment the article of the 6th June, headed "Who shall succeed in the end?"

The accused's statement made before the Magistrate was read to the jury; the accused admitted it was correct.

The accused said he had witnesses to call.

Jotiba Bhagoba Relekar said he was the owner of the Napolian Press. The articles of the 30th May and 5th June were printed in his press: none subsequently. Forty-seven issues of the paper were printed at the beginning at witness's press. The former editors were Devilal Dharamdas, Vassonji Dyal, and Thakar Haridass, and Tribhovandas Mangaldas. Agreements to pay monies were made with Devilal Dharamdass, or Vassonji Dyal. When the paper was first printed Vassonji did not want his name to appear, as he had been told by the Police that if the paper was continued in the way it did, he would be sent to jail.

The accused then addressed the jury. He said the jury were under no pressure because Government were the prosecutors; but they must do justice to him, as they had all to go one day before the Almighty, who was all-pervading, all powerful, and omnipresent. Let the truth shine forth, laying aside all distinctions of caste and creed. They did not know how soon the messenger of death would call; along with this case their names would be recorded in history. They ought to follow on the foot-prints of Sir Henry Cotton, Lupton, and others. He told the jury earnestly to discharge their duty to themselves and to their God. They ought to be true to liberty and truth and not succumb to authority. He who is a true patriot cannot assent to any attempt to overthrow the Government that does good to the country. A man who is not patriotic cannot be called loyal. Every patriotic man will write in the strain that the accused had done. There must have been some mistake in ordering his prosecution. Accused then spoke about and commented upon Sections 124A and 153A. He had not deviated from law or from truth. Accused then explained to the jury the nature and scope of his articles. To write articles and poetry he said was his ancestral calling; his mother conducted a monthly Magazine called the "Mahadevi." In 1903, it was predicted in it that in a short time a great unrest would agitate the country. She had dedicated him to the cause. Accused next related the hardships he had suffered in jail. When he left the jail, he was told that if he came back to jail, he would not be able to leave it alive.

Late in the evening, accused enquired if arrangements could not be made to keep him overnight in the Court premises.

His Lordship said he had no control in matters like that.

Accused said that arrangements had been made to keep B. G. Tilak in Court during his trial.

His Lordship said he had no power to make any arrangements for such a purpose.

Accused then continued his narrative of his experiences in jail. After he came out of it, he wrote those articles to obtain redress for his countrymen. He wanted to bring to the notice of the authorities the injustice and hardships under which his countrymen suffered, and had been suffering for many years. Disaffection never entered his mind.

At this stage, the Court adjourned till 11 30 a.m. to-day.

RELIGIOUS AND OTHER ENDOWMENTS.

The Parsee "Mooktad" Case.

"The Literary Guide and Rationalist Review" of London thus discusses the Judgment of Mr. Justice Daver in the Parsee "Mooktad" case from the standpoint of modern rationaliam:—

A case decided at Bombay in December, 1907, (re "Muktad" Trusts), raises afresh the question of what should be the Rationalist attitude towards "charitable" endowments in general, and those directed to religious propaganda in particular. The case in question decided, contrary to certain previous decisions in India, that a bequest for the purpose of performing certain Parsee ceremonies, called "Muktad" ceremonies, was a good charitable bequest, and therefore not void on the ground of perpetuity. The rule of English law is that a bequest must become absolutely vested within a period of twenty-one years from the expiration of a life or lives in being and specified, otherwise it is void as infringing the rule against perpetuities. This rule, however, is subject to an exception in favour of "charitable" bequests. Practically speaking, a charitable bequest is one which, in the mind of the testator, will benefit the community or some section thereof. This does not include a bequest for a purpose whose tendency is to undermine "all religion and all morality," however beneficial the testator may think this purpose; but it is difficult to say how far this doctrine would be applied nowadays to a gift for Rationlist purposes. Under this law some incredibly silly endowments have been held charitable for example, a bequest for publishing the works of Joanna Southcote, and a bequest to found a prize for the best essay in in each year on the support, or want of support, given by Holy Scriptures to the doctrine of primogeniture, to say nothing of the vast sums which have been bequeathed in trust for propagating all forms of supernaturalism.

Hitherto the policy of Rationlists on this question has been confined to an agitation, which has never reached anything but the most meagre proportion, for putting their own bequests on an equality with those, of religionists; and they have trusted to the success of their own propaganda to check the continuance of religious endowment. Obviously, they could not claim to have things both ways—though there is precedent for that in the laws which while allowing Protestant endowments prohibited Roman Catholic ones as "superstitious uses" and, as the tendency of the last hundred years has been towards the removal of disabilities in religious matters rather than towards restriction, it was natural for Freethinkers to protest against the monstrous disadvantage at which they were put in the matter of bequest. But it is doubtful if the policy pursued has been the right one. With the perception of the fact that knowledge grows, and that opinion consequently must be continually changing the endowment in perpetuity of any form of belief does not commend itself as a wise course, especially to those who see how powerful an engine such a practice has been, and is, for preserving error alive. In no way does the dead hand of the past weigh more heavily on our shoulders than in the fact that the liberality of our ancestors has not only created vast economic interests in the maintenance of beliefs which could not now stand for a day on their own merits, but has put them in such a position of weight and prestige that they continually attract further endowment. Our descendants will not thank us if we lay similar burdens on their shoulders, however, valid our opinions may seem to us. Nor does it seem fair to tax posterity for ever for maintaining our pet beliefs. By applying the rule against perpetuities to charitable bequests we could ensure that the endowments for the propagation of any creed or opinion were limited in time, and that substantially each generation would have to fight its own battle, unhelped and unhindered, except by the bounty of its immediate predecessors. The peculiar case of land need not be affected by this reform, since the present law prevents it being held by a charity for any purpose except actual use, and there seems no necessity at present for any further limitation of their right. Obviously, the proposal involves the overhauling the present charitable endowments, otherwise they would have an unfair advantage; but to discuss this would take us too far, and I commend the above as a suggestion to Rationlist members of Parliament and others whom it may concern.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 4th September.

1. Messrs B O Gross and O Heinrich having joined are posted to "C" Troop.

2. Mr J C Allen, Calcutta Light Horse, is attached to the Corps for drill and instruction.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th September.

471. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

It is notified for information that the annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on the 25th Sept.

R. W. B. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Smoking Concert will be held at the Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday the 5th inst., at 9-30 p. m. All members of the Corps and Club and their friends are most cordially welcome.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 4th September.

376.—Detail for the week ending 8th Instant:—To-day, Friday, 4th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday, 5th Inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-30 a. m.

377.—Reservists.—It is proposed to form a Reserve Company as an early date. N. C. Officers and Volunteers who wish to transfer to the above Company are requested to forward their names to Head-Quarters.

378. Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

379. Rifle Matches.—The conditions of the Viceroy's Competition for 1901-1909 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

The following extracts are published for information:—

The Competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks.

Entrance fee Rs 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 20th September 1908.

No post entries allowed. The first stage (i. e.) 200, 500 and 600 yards (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1908.

The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 Stages is Rs 5,110.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, SEPTEMBER 7

We have been hoping for a break in the rains which was urgently wanted in the whole Ahmedabad district, and at last the much coveted break has occurred lasting over the last six days. And we wish it may prolong for a month, and then in the beginning of October a few inches of rain will do immense good to crops and cotton plants and a bumper harvest can be assured. We have had 32 inches and 18 cents of rain up-to-date and we are one or two inches below our average.

The rain was well distributed throughout the whole districts and there is no complaint of shortage of rain from any talukas.

Tanks and ponds are filled up and now what is required is good sunshine and a long break in the weather.

There will soon be a change in the personnel of high officials here. Mr. Doderet, Collector, goes on nine months' leave. It cannot be concealed that at the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Doderet much regret has been felt here as they were popular in all grades of Society. Mr. Doderet is succeeded by Mr. J. Sladen, who is not a new officer here. He possessed considerable experience of revenue matters and has won golden opinions for himself while he was Collector and Assistant Collector here. Pending Mr. Sladen's arrival here from Sind, Mr. Tupper will hold the charge of Collector. Mr. Atkins, our Commissioner, goes on leave next month. Mr. R. Barrow will succeed him, Mr. C. Dutt, I.C.S., Joint Sessions Judge, is to go on long leave.

Having regard to the importance of the question of appointing a chief officer for our Municipality there were several sittings in which it was discussed whether it would be advisable to follow the Bombay system where a separate Muncipal Commissioner is appointed with certain powers or to appoint an Engineer like Karachi, or to appoint an Indian gentleman as at Poona. Most of the Councillors are in favour of appointing an outsider Indian gentleman who should be invested with all powers. After several amendments and much discussion the matter again stands for to-day's meeting.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. L. J. Robertson, Barrister-at-Law, to be substantive pro tem. Advocate General, Bombay, with effect from the 29th August vice the Honourable Mr. R. M. Branson, Barrister-at-Law, resigned, pending further orders.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Baron A. de Heyking as Consul-General for Russia at Bombay has been confirmed.

During the absence on leave for six months from the 1st August of Mr. W. Lane, First Deputy Registrar and Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court and Commissioner for taking affidavits, or until further orders:—

Mr. W. J. Howard, Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, to act as First Deputy Registrar and Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court and Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Mr. R. B. Patel, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, to act as Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Mr. H. H. Wadia, B. A. (Cantab. and Bombay), Barrister-at-Law, Additional Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, to act as Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Bijapur, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. H. L. Cross, District Deputy Collector in the district of Sholapur, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. C. A. B. Beatty to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation vice Sir Edmund C. Cox, Bart., proceeded on leave.

Mr. D. Davies to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, vice Mr. C. A. B. Beatty.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, B.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., to act as Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, Sind, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. E Gibson, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. J. DeC. Atkins, I. C. S., Acting Commissioner, N. D., is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S., in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Board of Visitors of the Government Law School, Bombay:—Mr. L. J. Robertson, Barrister-at-Law, vice the Honourable Mr. Justice B. Scott, B. A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal, B. A., L. L. B. vice Rao Bahadur Vasudev Jagannath Kirtikar.

The services of Captain C. H. S. Lincoln, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., I. M. S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

Assistant Surgeon J. E. Bocarro, L. M. and S., is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon Dhulia, vice Captain C. H. S. Lincoln, I. M. S., pending further orders.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Francis Lever Garnsey Simpson to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st August.

Owain Tudor Edwards to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st August.

ARRIVALS.

Per S. S. "CIRCASIA" Sept. 7.

The Anchor Line steamer "Circassia," is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 7th instant with following passengers:—

Adye, Dr E H	Holden, Miss M
Ashworth, Miss M	Lyon, Mr E A
Dewar, Mrs Balfour infant and nurse	Norris, Lt H
	Parker, Dr O E
Elicker, Miss A R	Routh, Lt A L
Holden, Mrs A and infant	Wise, Mrs M M 2 infant and nurse
Holden, Master Arthur	

From Yatung (Tibet) comes news which shows that the Indian community there are attentive readers of the Birthday Honours List, says a contemporary. On the 5th ultimo a meeting of all "Indian Government Volunteers" and other British Indian subjects in Yatung was held under the Presidentship of Jamadar Mahomed Khan, 62nd Punjabis, in honour of the bestowal of the title "Rai Bahadur" on Lala Chuni Lal Sahib, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Amritsar. It was resolved to convey the thanks of the meeting to the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and to send a telegram of congratulation to Lala Chuni Lal Sahib.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, AUGUST 28.

The sudden cessation of the rains, since the beginning almost of this month, gave rise to various unpleasant apprehensions. Fortunately, from yesterday, there has been a most welcome change, as it has been raining from then and it is pouring even to-day. Our local Meteorologists and Professors of Astrology are inclined to be optimistic, and it is their idea that we should have almost a record monsoon by the end of September. Nobody will hope to the contrary. But—and there comes the pull—all these nice predictions remain to be realised. It is soothing, however, to deceive ourselves into the belief, in view of the fact that, as it is, we are on the verge of famine and the promise of something good in store, half cures our anxieties.

***

The new rules introduced into H. H. Nizam's Medical Department provide that the maximum salary to be attained by Doctors holding English diplomas will be Rs. 600 monthly or Rs. 7,200 annually. But the Director has restricted this dole only to M. Bs. and M. Ds., leaving the L. R. C. Ps. and their kin in the cold. The latter have naturally resented this, considering it, as it were, an injury and an insult, and are about to submit a memorial to Government praying for equal treatment. The issue will be looked forward to with some interest; but at this stage—*sub judice*, as lawyers term it—I could claim no justification to offer comments, and so I shall await developments, though, on the score of literary picturesqueness, I feel tempted to say something.

***

The Municipal authorities within the radius of the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars have commenced a draconic raid on the itinerant canine population, using arsenic or strychnine as their weapons of offence against an enemy without any visible defence. The procedure of adjudging social status is simple. If a dog have a collar on he is reckoned among the upper-ten and enjoys immunity, in fact, has legal protection. If he have not that amulet, he is hied away to the nether regions without pity, without mercy even to his natural beauty, which may be superlatively superior to animals basking in the sunshine with the coveted collar charm. What struck me as particularly painful this morning was to see a young Eurasian girl in a wail, her eyes welled in tears. I delicately asked her the cause and she pointed to a dead dog which happened to be her pet. The only offence the deceased gave was that he was lounging on the street near his master's house. The appearance of the corpse showed that the animal was in good condition, with palpable evidence that he was "owned" and not "stray." But Municipal discretion is above anything, in that it aims at the safety of human life, though it might err sometimes with regard to sanitary and hygienic arrangements, which to the ordinary layman are of far greater moment and importance. We all of us work according to our lights, but it is desirable that sometimes we should see ourselves as others see us.

***

Perhaps it may not be generally known that His Highness the Nizam issued a Special Circular, which was printed in a "Jarida" Extraordinary last year, to the effect that no person having business transactions with the Palace should offer commissions or gratifications, and that no official or servant attached there should accept any of these, the former on pain of being prohibited to enter the precincts of the Palace or to have any transactions, direct or indirect, and the latter on pain of being instantly dismissed. I am not in a position to affirm to what extent the evil has been remedied by that Royal Command, but the game it is as rampant as ever almost everywhere, for without alas, a hair could not move. The residences of the local nobility are the same. It is a shame to civilization, a disgrace to the common dictates of morality, and an abuse of office, that men well-paid should not allow trade to progress legitimately without extorting that filthy lucre, infamously named commission. I could point to cases by the score. The middleman is generally a scoundrel. He fleeces his master and robs the businessman. He encourages fraud by raising prices of articles, simply to stuff a larger margin into his own pocket. And when the thing is said and done, the outcome in the trade is a huge swindle. This is the logic which should confine itself to those with improper understandings. If highly placed people have direct transactions with the trader, always allowing that no man works for nothing, two things will be ensured—(1) protection against loss, and (2) prevention of sins of commission. This argument particularly applies to Amirs and Rajas in connection with the ever-ready middleman. But there is another phase too. If heads of departments are more accessible and less snobbish, the under-strappers and "kismutdars" will have fewer chances of soliciting, not to say "demanding," "Buksish," which is prevalent. To dream of Government legislation would be tantamount to a cry in the desert. Indeed, it would be waste of time. If officers in responsible offices would but wear their conscience in its proper place the evil would be permanently exterminated. To be laconic, I would say that to wink at delinquencies committed under one's eye is to practically abet or participate in the crimes. The commission wheeze has done much: it has lifted sunkeys and servant-girls into the status of county families who impudently resort to armorial bearings in the hope of creating "ancestral" significance for their heirs and successors, which is the worst phase of the result.

***

The Reverend Father I. Pagani has been appointed Parish Priest of Chunderghaut in succession to the late lamented Father Malberti Father Pagani is comparatively a young man and his natural activities should count a long way in furthering Parish work—a responsibility that few men are destined to carry out successfully. I mean no pessimistic suggestion. Far from it, and from the little that I know, after Father. Pagani took charge of the Rectorship of All Saints' Institution, it was understood that it was he mainly who restored the school from a tottering condition. Besides, for the past few years, he has acted as Assistant Parish Priest with the late Father Malberti, and it is admitted that his Lordship the Bishop has been wise in the selection he has made. Father Mariani has been appointed Rector of All Saints' Institution, which, up to the early eighties, was flourishing and claimed the dignity of a college. It is now only a High School.

***

In connection with the Mint Scandal, correspondents went hoarse in demanding publication of the proceedings and report of the Commission. Nothing practically came of it. Suddenly, like a bolt from the blue, came out some facts which were guardedly expatiated upon. But what was the intrinsic value of the revelations? Hardly anything more than was already current, except that some sensible comments were made, which drew forth some logical deductions. From what people think and say, it appears that the scandal does not merely rest on the illicit issue of Passes and the surreptitious importation of Rajputana currency. If these were all, whatever the methods adopted, surely they could not justify a closed-door Commission and the non-publication of the proceedings. Everybody concurs in the consensus of opinion expressed by the newspapers that the ex-Superintendent of the Mint was more sinned against than sinning. And for this identical reason they contend that the report and proceedings should be made public, in order to save the prestige of a British-born officer may be vindicated and washed of the wicked vilification to which it has been subjected. The countryfolk this side are ready to pick holes in their neighbour's coats, but when it concerns one outside of their own kith and kin, the enormities of their nature are malignantly intensified.

***

The last review of H. H. Nizam's Government, on the Report of the Civil Medical Department of the Hyderabad State, records that "the present being the last report submitted by Colonel Gimlette, he has very properly enumerated the principal improvements that have been carried out during his tenure of office, and that it is a record of which he may well be proud; but that, as he observes, although a good deal has been accomplished, very much still remains to be done and that his successor will have ample time and opportunity to continue the good work and place the Department on a thoroughly efficient footing. His Highness' Government also place on record their high appreciation of Colonel Gimlette's work as Director and Plague Commissioner—work, they remark, which would have been more complete had he not been burdened with other duties, which prevented any touring in the Districts." Another feature of the report is the acknowledgement of an endowment of the handsome sum of half a lakh of rupees received from Brigade Surgeon John Law—a predecessor of the gentlemen referred to—to the Afzulgunj Hospital, which is the largest institution of the kind in the State. Both this Hospital and the Medical School owe their present condition of efficiency to the unremitting devotion and care that they received from Colonel Lawrie, during whose term of office their fate tottered in the balance. The Government has decided that the interest, amounting to Rs. 2,275, which accrues from Dr. Law's endowment is to be used for the provision of extra comforts and help for poor patients.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

954-07 Matubhoy J and M Haji Cassum Jessaf and Co the firm vs The Akola and Mid India Spg Weav and Mfg Co Ld. Kanga and P.

For Trial on Merits.

581-04 Madhavji K and C Valbai vs Cullianji Sangjibhai Bhaishanker K and G.

For Further Hearing.

573-06 Bhaishanker K and G. Dattatraya Balwant Chitnis vs. The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and others Crawford B and Co.

Long Causes.

332-07 Mehta and S Ismaily Noorbhai vs Mahomedally Jumaji Mandivala Jehangir and S.

816-05. Bhaishanker K and G. Cursondas Ludha vs Amichand Panalal Matabhai J and M.

405-06. Matubhai J and Vadilal Valjali vs Sonasha Rudasha Daphtary F and D.

559-07. Malvi H M. & R. Kashinath Shankerlal vs. Joravarmal Madhavram Tyabji D.&Co.

231-07 Mehta and S Perochaw Nuserwanji Dalal vs Ardeser Nuserwanji Dalal T A Ghandy.

393-07. Unwalla and P Dinshawji Bhikaji-Khan and Co. a firm vs S B Fraser and Sons a partnership firm Thakurdas and Co.

442-07. Thakurdas and Co A H Jafferji and others vs J Ebrahimji Little and Co.

966-07. Thakurdas and Co. Jamnadas Lalji vs Jugmohundas Verjiwandas Payne and Co. Jehangir G and B. Purshotam Dharamsey vs Purshotam Shivji Captain and V. Mulla and M. Keshavji Devkaran Chotani vs Mahomed Gulam Hora Khunderao L and M.

943-07. Crawford B and Co. Babcock and Wilcox Ld vs Emile Edward Morean and another Kanga and P.

410-07. Smetham B and Co. Robert James Hunter vs Robert Gough Baldock Crawford B and Co.

462-07. Smetham B and Co. Societa Coloniale Italiana vs Cassinath Sons and Co. Wadia G and Co.

627-07. Sorabji and J Rustomji Ardeser Hiramaneck vs Dorabji Jehangir Randeria Bicknell M and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

327-07 Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Sitabai widow and another Khunderao L. M. and C. M. and N. Part heard.

326-07 Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Laxman Shivji Deshmook and another Smetham B and Co Khunderao

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for
Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

FRESH STOCK ARRIVED.
Our Goods Challenge Competition.
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
are guaranteed to be without blemish.
Our "A 1" and "ELEPHANT" Brands of TYRES are SPECIALITIES.
DUNLOP'S—The World's Best MOTOR TYRES and TUBES of every description in stock.
For prices, etc., apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.
Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings,
Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.
ELECTRICAL WORK
of all kinds for
MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,
Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.
THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.
5, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,
Cheapest and Best.
BURMAH PETROL,
Drives your Car Furthest.
BURMAH MOTOR OILS
AND
MOTOR GEAR OIL,
Save all friction in your Car.
BURMAH CANDLES,
Burn brightest and will not warp.
BURMAH KEROSINE GOLD MOHR BRAND,
for Lamps.
BURMAH KEROSINE PICTORIA BRAND
for Oil Engines.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
BURMAH OIL CO., LD.,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. F. H. Rs. 1
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),
IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 121, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazar, Bombay

FOR
Cool and Comfort
use only
B. E. C.
FANS.
EXAMINE AND TRY
OUR
SPLENDID STOCK.
THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.
WORKS AND OFFICES,
9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

THE
SCHIEDMAYER
(*J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER*)
PIANOS.
Extract from letter received from Ceylon.
"KANDAPOLA,
CEYLON.
MAY 9TH, 1908.
"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.
It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."
SOLE IMPORTERS AND AGENTS:
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF
BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
All sections from 4in. by 1⅝in. to 20in. by 7½in.
3,000 Tons of Beams, Angles, Tees, etc.
KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRONWORKS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad for Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.
THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

ELECTRIC
WATERTIGHT SWITCHES & CUT-OUTS
stocked by
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS,
47, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1908.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF INDORE.

INDORE, with a population a little below a million and an annual revenue of about sixty lakhs of rupees, is the second of the great Mahratta States in Central India, with an interesting history, the martial section of which closed with the battle of Mehidpur ninety years ago. After that conflict the Holkars became feudatory princes of the Empire, and except for the mutiny of the state troops during the great military revolt of 1857, the general peace of Indore has since remained unbroken. Sir John Malcolm, whose ambition had been to erect our newly acquired territories into a Lieutenant-Governorship with himself as first ruler, was the earliest of the long line of Governor-General's Agent, which contains many distinguished names, and he fixed the political head-quarters at Indore, where they have since remained. It was there that he penned his famous report upon Malwa, and boasted, with good reason, that he resided in an old palace whose doors and windows were never closed as he was personally accessible to everybody from Rajahs to the humblest petitioners. And to this day the personality and fame of "Malcolm Saheb" are among the most cherished traditions of Central India, for although he had some famous successors, the reputation of the Marquis of Hastings' great military-political shines above all. Our political connection with Indore and its administrative concerns dates from Mehidpur, which brought all Malwa and its princes under our control and enabled that greatest of treaty-makers, Lord Hastings, to conclude fresh engagements and add considerably to the boundaries of the Company's dominions. The Holkar of the mutiny days was under a cloud until the aspersions upon his loyalty were cleared away, and he with the rest of the princes of India shared in the concessions announced in the Queen's Proclamation and was decorated with the Star of the Empire. The grandfather of the present ruler was chosen by Lord Lytton as one of the members of that council of the Empire which never met and which is now being revived under more promising conditions. It was he who, at the conclusion of the first Delhi Assemblage, typified the opinion of the princes when he said to the Viceroy, "India has till now been a vast heap of stones, some of them big, some of them small; now the house is built, and from proof to basement each stone of it is in the right place." It was his famous reconciliation with Scindiah which took place on the banks of the sacred Narbudda, after years of estrangement that caused such a political commotion in the early seventies, and evoked suggestions from the seers of the period that it portended a great Mahratta revival. We have since had the latter in a form unanticipated by its predictors,—and the individual upon whom the mantle of Shivaji was said to have fallen is now at leisure to meditate in his compulsory retirement upon the transient gleries of leadership.

There was a crisis in Indore affairs during Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty for reasons which are still somewhat mysterious, and which led to the abdication of the prince who was succeeded by his son, then a minor some thirteen years of age. The administration of the country was consequently entrusted to the Dewan, aided by a council of three, and guided largely by the advice of the Resident who presides over its deliberations. The Dewan, or Minister, Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand, C.I.E., has just issued the annual report of the State for the past official year in a compact volume of some thirty pages of print and fifty of statistical appendices, which is an excellent epitome of its moral and material progress. The principal interest naturally centres around the personality of the prince who, upon attaining his majority next November, will be entrusted with the control of his great heritage, and will eventually no doubt be selected for the Imperial Advisory Council now in process of evolution. It is pleasing, therefore, to learn from the head of the Ajmere College, of which the Maharajah is a pupil, that "he passed the annual examination very creditably indeed and should have no difficulty in taking his diploma with distinction next year. Also that in physique he improves, excels at games and horsemanship, and in every respect is full of promise." This is fine testimony also to the utility of those splendid institutions, the Chiefs Colleges, which are gradually replacing the older and less desirable ideals of Feudatory India with rulers who are qualified by careful training and well-chosen associations for the exalted and responsible positions which they have inherited under our protection.

Financially the position of the State seems to be open to some criticism as the accounts show a deficit between income and expenditure of some twenty-two lakhs. The explanatory paragraphs of this section of the report, however, prove that the resources of the State are not being squandered upon useless objects, and that the excess is due to large allotments in connection with projects necessary for its material advancement. When these have been achieved the equipoise between the two sides of its budget will doubtless reappear, and as, moreover, Indore has upwards of a crore and a half of rupees invested in Government securities it has a considerable margin to rely upon. Following the example of Baroda, which has led the way in so many matters touching administrative and social reform, the State decided upon the separation of the judicial and executive powers of its officials a couple of years ago, and the present report tells us that this resolve has produced no serious difficulties, and that the work "turned out during the year is certainly creditable to all the courts." In British India this experiment is still at the embryonic stage, and much time must necessarily elapse before a decision can be reached, but meanwhile the results attained in the Native States which have adopted it will serve as useful indicators, and will doubtless be noted by our own Government. Indore adopted the British rupee in preference to its own currency years ago, and practically the only important States which still maintain their own mints are Hyderabad, Travancore and Jaipore. It has now accepted British domination of its postal arrangements, a feature which the Government of India is striving to introduce into all the principalities, the unification so far as it is concerned having taken place six months ago. No doubt there are excellent economic and other arguments for this gradual Anglicisation of older India, but we view its approach with regret, as it devotes the eventual disappearance of much that is historically interesting and worth preservation, but which must vanish before our zeal for reform and the conversion of the States to the dead-level observable in our own systems of administration. Unlike some of the Feudatories, Indore does not waste much of its revenues upon the maintenance of useless mercenaries, as its total military expenditure is but five and a half lakhs per annum, almost a fourth of which is devoted to its Imperial Service Troops, those useful auxiliaries which will, eventually, replace the picturesque but unserviceable battalions still attached to many of the Durbars, survivals of the period when armed neutrality or internecine combats were the normal conditions of the States. For the rest, the report under consideration discloses that excellent progress is being made in every important department of the administration, a circumstance upon which the Dewan and the Council may be congratulated, as it indicates that the new scion of the famous house of Holkar will succeed to his patrimony under conditions most conducive to his success as a member of the princely hierarchy of India.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION FOR LABOURERS.

ABOUT fifteen years ago it occurred to an American to question some children at a primary school on subjects that everybody is supposed to be familiar with. The result was certainly surprising. Many of the children did not know the right hand from the left; others thought that butter was obtained from buttercups. Some had never seen the stars; one said that kerosene grew in bottles upon trees, and much ignorance was shewn regarding the sources of food supply, animal and vegetable. The school, as will be evident, was in a large town. The children belonged to a class whose school period is very short, and the enquirer was particularly struck with the very small amount of essential knowledge that the children seemed to acquire. The instruction was of the sealed pattern order, and the course had evidently been drawn up by some person who had very little knowledge of the working classes. Primary education is a favourite subject among our local public speakers, but a singular feature of all their talk is the complete absence of any definition of what primary education is, or should be. We have schools where special courses of instruction are imparted to youths who are preparing to be doctors, lawyers, engineers, architects, or clerks in the offices of the Government, and no person would think of following any one of these courses unless he were going to take up the occupation it represents. This being so, there must surely be some special course of instruction suited to the life of the unskilled labourer who forms the bulk of the population of India. His chief defects are lack of habits of observation and of rational thinking. He lives upon hearsay tradition and prejudice, and he is very much afraid of doing anything that could be regarded as a departure from the customs of his class. He will not make the simplest experiment in a new line, and he is equally suspicious and credulous. The mere rehearsal of his faults suggests, at least, some of the necessary remedies. Freehand drawing, which may be undertaken at the earliest school age, cultivates the habit of close observation, without which no education can progress satisfactorily. It is also the oldest form in which human thought has been communicated and it is less readily forgotten than reading and writing.

The multiplication table and simple arithmetic are subjects easily acquired by the Native child and are of permanent value. The knotting and splicing of cords is a valuable accomplishment and at the same time a mechanical exercise that inculcates neatness and accuracy. Many of the most valuable truths of hygiene may be imparted to children by a competent teacher in such a manner as to be of life-long value. The fouling of water in wells, the cleansing of wells and their preservation may be simply explained, also the danger of decayed food, and the contamination of food by means of flies. Again, the need of light within houses, and of pure air, especially in the case of sickness, may be presented in an interesting form, and the folly of binding up wounds with dirty rags and mud, with their contingent risks of tetanus, should afford a striking lesson to the pupils. Similarly the spread of disease by the agency of rats, bugs, fleas, mosquitoes, and common flies, could scarcely fail to impress a class familiar with the sight of these various animals. The interest of the children in insect life would be greatly increased by the aid of a strong lens which would disclose various details of insect anatomy. The lens would also be useful in observing the germination of seeds in water, and other vegetable structures. The above are only some of the things that a child in a primary school might learn under a competent teacher, and few people will deny that such knowledge would be very useful to an unskilled labourer. While considering the subjects that would be useful, it is equally important to avoid those that are not useful or that, having a minor value, might interfere with the more necessary subjects. Among the doubtful subjects reading and writing may be classed, partly because of the undue proportion they would take out of the very limited time allowed for the education of a coolie child, but principally because of the very small proportion of labourers who have any use for these accomplishments in wage earning.

A PORT OF THE FUTURE.

INDIA'S arm stretches far and at the present time is usefully turned to the western coast of Africa in the way of supplying labour for the construction of a railway which promises to be the most important in Africa and to rank with the great lines of the world, for it will bring the Rand within fifteen days of London, will tap an enormously valuable mineral belt and will, incidentally, create a new port the possibilities of which are so great that it is impossible to gauge the future. Lobito Bay as a shipping centre had no existence a few years ago, but there has been a sudden forward stride since the inception of the Lobito Railway. In 1905 sixty-eight vessels entered the port with a tonnage of 84,821. In 1906 the shipping numbered 103 with a tonnage of 187,624, and for the first half of 1907 exactly as many ships visited the port as in the whole of 1905 and the tonnage was 163,054, which in itself is sufficient to show that it has before it all the advantages, if properly developed, for welcoming big shipping since the tonnage had approximately doubled for the same number of vessels. The concession under which the railway is being built is destined to run from Lobito Bay in the district of Benguella to the eastern boundary of the province of Angola, whence it is to be extended through the Congo Free State to Buluwayo. The concession also carries with it the right to prospect and work all mines within a radius of one hundred and twenty kilometres on either side of the line. This permission has given the company the copper mine of Catanga, formerly called Garangaja, which is said to be the richest copper deposit in the world. The great future economic importance of the Benguella Railroad, the official name of the line, was pointed out not long ago by the Prime Minister of Portugal, the Hon. Conselheiro Ferreira do Amaral, in his book on the National Defence, in which he remarks that this railroad will, if completed, be the greatest and most useful work that could be conceived for the Portuguese province of Angola, and that it will make Port Lobito the first commercial port of Africa; adding that it will even surpass the port of Lourenço Marques and Beira in tonnage and traffic, as it will have the same import movement and an export movement that will exceed all expectations, while it will have the great advantage of avoiding the storms of the eastern coast of Africa.

MR. H. C. SANDERS is transferred to Rajputana, temporarily as Executive Engineer.

MR. PRIYA NATH SEN officiates as Superintending Engineer, Burma, vice MR. R. P. Russell, on deputation and leave.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAHIB of Jaipur has subscribed Rs. 10,000 (first instalment) to the Seva Sadan Endowment Fund, and His Highness the Maharaja of Jhind subscribed Rs. 5,000 (first instalment).

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

FOR AUTUMN WEAR.

Royal Holiday Trips.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, AUGUST 14.

The modern fashion of dispensing with the pocket altogether had its compensations after all. No pockets, no pick-pockets would seem to be the moral to be drawn from the results of an enquiry into the depredations committed by light fingered gentry on London tube railways. Pick-pockets have been unusually active in the lifts of the tubes and on the "Bakerloo" and other tube railways stringent measures have been adopted to stamp out the pest, and with most satisfactory results. The interesting point to women, however, lies in the fact that when enquiries were made into the complaints received it was found that the great majority came from men who had either had their watches snatched or their pocket books quietly removed from the inside breast pockets of their coats. Women having no pockets to pick had been practically immune from the undesired attentions of the gangs of pick-pockets working the lifts.

The small hand bag which is the constant companion of women of all classes is certainly liable to be snatched from its owner when a thief is encountered on a lonely road, but in tube lifts or other crowded places which are the happy hunting grounds of pick-pockets a woman wraps the chain or leather handle of her purse-bag tightly round her wrist and then closes her hand over the fastening of her purse in a firm grip which renders its contents proof against the most ingenious pick-pocket.

The new Norfolk coats which are being much worn just now in cream serge are sometimes supplied with pockets as the pick-pocket has very quickly discovered. The other day a young lady who emerged from the lift of one of the underground railways found that the pocket of her Norfolk coat had been cut clean out. The contents, however, consisted of nothing more valuable than an empty card case and a packet of milk chocolate.

THE DIRECTOIRE HANDBAG.

Apropos of handbags there is an interesting little novelty on the market which should have a great vogue in the autumn. The "Directoire" handbag as it is called has its copyright rigorously protected. Though fairly large in size it is attentuated in form expanding on the concertina principle. The bag is suspended from two long straps and is made in a variety of leathers. After the Dorothy bags and Vanity bags in their various forms the Directoire introduces a welcome note of novelty.

Another introduction inspired by the same period is the Directoire umbrella which has a stem several inches larger than the ordinary umbrella. This is quite a happy idea, for in these days when women are putting so many inches on to their height many of them find that the ordinary umbrella is too short to be carried either conveniently or gracefully.

FOR AUTUMN WEAR.

It is too early yet to predict with any certainty what will be the autumn novelties. Autumn modes indeed are guarded even more zealously than summer fashions by their custodians of the Rue da la Paix. However, there are one or two points on which information is already available for the guidance of those women who wish to avail themselves of the advantageous "between seasons" prices at their tailors.

The cut-away coats so popular throughout the summer are to remain with us for some time to come. Instead of the kimono style of sleeve, pretty and suitable enough for August days, the ordinary man's coat sleeve with turn back cuffs at the wrist will take its place.

Ornamental buttons, preferable of old silver or enamel, fasten the coat to the waist, where a couple of inches of pointed waistcoat in brocaded satin or embroidered cloth show. The cut-away model is becoming to most types of figure.

The Directoire coat which has been worn in silk and chiffon-lined lace at smart race meetings will be translated into cloth for the autumn. It is built on redingote lines, very long and tight fitting at the back and sides, where it abruptly ends, leaving the full front breadth of the skirt from the waist downwards uncovered.

Either of these styles are safe for the autumn. In fact, it is quite possible that the authorities in Paris will not be able to improve upon the Directoire coat in the way of novelty.

THE WATCH RING.

The development of the watch as an article of adornment is an interesting little chapter in the history of modern jewellery. Not so long ago the watch was worn by women on a long chain, a little pocket being placed in their dresses for its safe keeping. Then came the ultra-ornamental watch with elaborately enamelled and richly-jewelled back which was worn as a pendant, being fastened to the dress with a jewelled pin. The watch set in the centre of a gold bracelet followed, and then women suddenly discovered that their purse bags offered a suitable setting for their watches. To-day or rather to-morrow, for the new mode has just been introduced in London, the finger will have established itself as the correct place for the wearing of the watch. The watch ring is not as might be thought, a cumbersome ornament. In appearance it suggests the antique marquise ring, the inner part of the marquise forming the face of a tiny watch. Though so small the mechanism is perfect and the little watch is framed in precious stones, preferably diamonds. Later on we shall see it reproduced in cheaper lines, for the watch ring is a decidedly practical little novelty.

ROYAL HOLIDAYMAKERS.

London is now technically "empty". The swarm of visitors which the Franco-British Exhibition has brought over this summer make the West End as crowded as in the height of the season, but the departure of the King and Queen for their holiday and the rush north for the Twelfth have made London taboo for the fashionable world until the Autumn session causes a rush back to town.

King Edward, after seeing the Kaiser, will, as he has done for the past three years, spend his holiday at Marienbad. It is again His Majesty's intention to have as quiet a time as possible until he returns to London on September 7th. When two years ago he was at Marienbad his appearance in the streets was the signal for a huge gathering of the ubiquitous American tourist who followed him about wherever he went. Last year the stringent precautions adopted considerably abated the nuisance, and it is hoped that by this time His Majesty's wishes will be well enough known to secure him from any further annoyance.

Queen Alexandra's holiday, or at least a portion of it, is to be spent at Balmoral. She left Sandringham, accompanied by Princess Victoria, on Monday, and after a stay of about a fortnight at Balmoral she will go to Denmark, where she will spend some time at her own villa. The Prince of Wales, too, is in Scotland on a visit to Mr. Arthur Sassoon. The Princess of Wales is still with her children at Frogmore, but at the end of the month she will join the Prince in Scotland.

The "Franco-British" still continues to be a favourite haunt of Royalty, and among the latest visitors was Prince Edward of Wales. He had come up to town to see King Edward off at Victoria and the following day visited the Exhibition. And a right royal time he had. He sampled most of the amusements, not omitting the flip-flap, and then wandered around the grounds. Coming to the Stadium he was faced with a "no admittance" sign and barred and bolted doors. Nothing daunted he reached behind the gates and unloosening the emergency bolts passed into the deserted areas. Prince Edward's visit was unpremeditated and he was quite unrecognised.

Few persons, if they had glanced into the Stadium, would have thought that the small figure careering wildly round the track before row and rows of empty and unresponsive benches was the future King of England.

THE LAVENDER HAT.

"Lavender, sweet lavender" the flower-girls are crying in the streets, and the air is fragrant with the delight aroma from the baskets full of "spikes." Lavender sachets made in a variety of ingenious ways of which one of the most popular consists of wrapping the long green stems round the flowers and threading ribbon through the stems in the criss-cross fashion of the kindergarten school are selling by the thousand, and an enterprising milliner has hit upon a new way of utilising the spikes.

The lavender hat, which has made its first appearance this week, is made upon a foundation of tulle, sown with the lavender flowers and stems. The effect at a distance is exactly like a fancy straw, and even on close inspection one does not realise, but for the delicious fragrance, that the real lavender has been used. A pretty hat of the "Merry Widow" type had spikes of lavender plaited together with dull green tulle, the colour of the stems. Brim and crown were composed entirely of this novel straw, and mauve tulle, the exact shade of the lavender, was swathed round the crown and made up into large choux at the side, where a big cluster of lavender spikes simulated the popular osprey aigrette.

Another instance of real flower millinery to be seen in the shop windows is the white heather toque. It is a fascinating little creation, made up on wood brown tulle, that curious shade of the moorlands—half brown, half green. Bunches of white heather are fastened at the side with a white and green enamel "cabochen," and mauve velvet ribbon threaded through the heather finishes at the side in a true lover's knot.

THE SUFFRAGETTE MUFFINETTE.

Rather a fascinating little novelty is the suffragette pepper-pot, latest arrival on the fashionable dinner table. Made of silver, the new pepper-pot takes the form of a quaint little spectacled figures of pronounced suffragette type bearing a sandwich board almost as large as herself—it must be remembered a favourite piece of suffragette propaganda consists in women carrying board through the West End streets.

On the sandwich board of the suffragett pepper-pot are the appropriate words "I will make it hot for you."

Suffragette menu-holders also in silver, bearing the sandwich board tablets made of celluloid for the menu, are another topical innovation,

WATERED COUNTRY LIQUOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Until the past official year all the country liquor sold in Surat district was produced from mowra, of two required strengths, viz. 25 and 60. But since August last country spirit of only one strength, 25, is manufactured, and in the place of manufacturing liquor of the strength of 60, liquor of 25 is freely diluted with water and reduced to 60. By the spirit being thus diluted with water it gives a bad taste, and it is thus disliked by people. By the mixing of spirit with water, thus reducing its strength, instead producing two pure spirits of the required strength, the ignorant people take religious objection to its use, which is quite natural. No native would object to drink pure liquor of any strength, but when he is convinced that it is mixed with water, he naturally takes objection to its use. Not only do the ignorant people object to the liquor being diluted with water, but such a highly educated caste as the Parsis object to its use in some cases. For instance, the Mobeds of Udwada have now resolved not to use such water-diluted liquor in religious ceremonies. This speaks for itself, and the Government must see to it. No doubt there may be savings effected in cartage, freight, etc., to the Abkari contractors by the manufacture of a liquor of an uniform higher strength, but the Government should advise the contractors to manufacture pure liquors of the two required strengths, as in previous years, instead of forcing upon the people a liquor which is freely diluted with water, much to their religious prejudice, and which they say gives a bad taste.

Nobody but the poor liquor shop-keepers who have secured their shops in public auction this year, according to the Madras system now introduced, are the real sufferers, and in justice to them as well as to the users of this diluted stuff, I hope the authorities will look into the matter and do what is needful.—Yours, &c.

MEGUSE

Billimora, Sept 4

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO

FRENCH FORCE ATTACKED.

The German Consul at Fez.

BRITISH PRESS CRITICISM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

General Bailloud, Commanding the French forces on the Algerian frontier, reports that hostile horsemen and footmen attacked a French redoubt at Budenib, at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, and occupied the crests commanding the French post.

Fighting was continued until seven in the evening, when the Moors were still not dislodged from the position they had taken up.

The French losses were trivial, but their assailants suffered heavily from gunfire.

LATER.

Reuter learns from Paris that the French Government frankly admits that it regards the return of the German Consul to Fez as regrettable, but refuses to suspect Germany of a contemplated act of disloyalty and accepts the explanation that the Consul goes to Fez solely for the sake of his personal interests and those of his compatriots. France and Spain are conferring to ascertain the minimum guarantees acceptable from Mulai Hafid, preliminary to the question of recognising the usurper.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

The tribesmen made a renewed attack on the French position at Budenib on Tuesday night, but were repulsed with great loss. The total casualties of the French were five wounded.

LATER.

Germany's action with regard to the recognition of Mulai Hafid threatens to revive the Morocco question in its most acute form. It has caused disquiet on both the Berlin and Paris bourses.

The German papers chorus approval of the Government's action.

The French papers are uneasy and suspect the intention of Germany to resume a policy of hostility and provocation.

The Paris "Temps" says that the immediate and unconditional recognition of Mulai Hafid is out of the question, and Germany must not be surprised if she finds herself alone in this notion. France regrets that Germany is not of the same mind as the rest of Europe, but will not modify her line of conduct.

LATER.

The German Charge d'Affaires, in an interview with M. Pichon, explained Germany's relations with Mulai Hafid and her views regarding his recognition.

The British press criticises Germany's hasty action and thinks she should have allowed France and Spain to take the initiative.

The papers consider that this action destroys the effect of the Kaiser's recent speech at Strasburg.

It is stated that Great Britain is awaiting the decision of France and Spain.

THE SULTAN'S ANNIVERSARY.

Remarkable Gathering at the Yildiz Palace.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

Deputations of Bulgarians and Cretans yesterday arrived in the Yildiz Palace square and congratulated the Sultan on the anniversary of his accession.

The Sultan appeared at the window of the Palace, and in a speech said he hoped God would grant that the Constitution would conduce to their universal happiness.

Replying to other deputations, he said he was firmly resolved to maintain the Constitution intact.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

Prince Sabapeddin, the leader of the Young Turks, has arrived in Constantinople with the remains of his father Mahmud from Paris.

He met with a tremendous reception, thousands lined the quays and points of vantage and gave him a great ovation.

Fuad Pasha received the Prince on behalf of the Sultan.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Visits to the Interior.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

A telegram from Melbourne states that the American naval officers are visiting the inland cities of Australia, where they have met with most hearty reception.

CHINESE CONSTITUTION.

Edict Issued.

MOMENTOUS DECISION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

Reuter wires from Peking that an Imperial Edict has been issued, which settles the outlines of the Constitution and provides for the ultimate summoning of Parliament.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

More Arrests for Attempted Re-entry.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

Eleven Indians, re-entering the Transvaal after deportation, have been arrested at Volkrust, where they gave themselves up voluntarily.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

Line Formally Opened.

GREAT MOSLEM DEMONSTRATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

The "Times" correspondent at Medina telegraphs that the railway from Damascus has been opened by the Imperial Mission.

Crowds of Moslems from all parts of the globe witnessed the ceremony and remarkable enthusiasm prevailed.

Demonstrations in honour of the Constitution, the Sultan and the army took place.

The "Times" points out that this is the first press telegram sent from the sacred and mysterious city.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

President's Conciliatory Letter.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

President Roosevelt, writing to Mr. Root, concerning the postponement of the Japanese exhibition, says:—"The people of the United States held Japan in peculiar feeling of regard and friendship."

"No other nation," he said, "is more anxious than ourselves to make the exhibition a success."

The object the President's letter is apparently to set at rest the latest rumours regarding the relations between America and Japan, and notably the report of a China-American Alliance against Japan.

THE VERMONT ELECTIONS.

Returns above the Average.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

The latest returns in the Vermont elections show that the Republican vote recorded is well above the minimum to which it must fall in order to presage a democratic victory in the Presidential election.

SITUATION IN TABRIZ.

Threat by Caucasian Mercenaries.

BRITISH CONSULATE THREATENED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

A telegram to the "Times" from Tabriz states that the situation has taken a graver turn.

Caucasian mercenaries threaten to destroy a foreign Consulate with a view to forcing foreign intervention.

Owing to the resentment felt at the abandonment by Britain of Northern Persia to Russian influence the British Consulate stands in the greatest danger.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

The match between Yorkshire and the M. C. C. resulted in a draw.

The following matches were abandoned owing to rain :—

Surrey vs. Leicester.
Hants vs. Middlesex.
Sussex vs. Gloucester.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Thomas Cairns, M. P. for Newcastle, and of Rear-Admiral Montgomerie.

[The late Mr. Cairns, whose death is announced, represented Newcastle in the Liberal interests since 1906. He was the head of the firm of Cairns, Noble and Co., was J. P. for the City and County of Newcastle-on-Tyne, member of Newcastle City Council, Chairman of the Cairn line and other shipping companies, and Vice-President of the International Association of Shipowners, known as the Baltic and White Sea Conference.]

[The late Rear-Admiral Robert Archibald James Montgomerie, C.B., C.M.G., was the son of James Montgomerie, M.D., of Edinburgh, and was born on 11th September 1855. He entered the Royal Navy in 1869, becoming a Lieutenant in 1878, Commander nine years later and Captain in 1893. He first saw service in the Egyptian War of 1882, was present at Tel-el-Kebir, for which he received the medal and clasp (bronze star), the Nile Expedition of 1885-1886, being specially mentioned in despatches and granted the clasp, and the operations against the Sultan of Witu in 1890, receiving the medal. Sir James gained the Albert, Stanhope and Humane Society medals for saving life.]

THE AMIR'S EDICT.

Imports of Gold Lace, etc., Prohibited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, SEPTEMBER 3.

Kandaharis in Quetta have been informed that H. H. the Amir has published an Edict, which applies to all parts of Afghanistan, prohibiting the import into the country of all kinds of gold lace, including embroidered kullas, bengis and embroidered shoes.

The Amir is evidently actuated by a desire to prevent his subjects from spending their hard-earned money on showy dress, and it is obviously the poor classes who are so notoriously addicted to this extravagance, which His Highness has decided to check.

The gold-laced coat of the Afghan is decidedly handsome, and, although the Amir has acted wisely in bringing into general use clothing less costly, his orders will doubtless be received by his subjects with rather mixed feelings.

ANARCHISM IN BENGAL.

Gossain's Assassination.

EVIDENCE OF WITNESSES.

JAIL SUPERINTENDENT INTERVIEWED.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The "Statesman" publishes, to-day, the evidence of the witnesses recorded in the Jail concerning Gossain's assassination. It bears out in the main the facts already wired.

Jogendra Nath Ghose, Head Jailor, in the course of his evidence, said: I can't say how the two revolvers got inside the Jail. The way in which interviews are conducted is that visitors are kept inside the office, and the prisoners are brought to the grating communicating with the office. They stand inside the grating inside the Jail. Satyendra had an interview yesterday (Sunday) afternoon with Sarojini Ghose, Manendra Nath Bose and Mohesh Chandra Bose. I was present during the interview. It lasted about half an hour. The interview with Satyendra took place in the office in the afternoon. He, Arabindo Ghose and Barendra Ghose were all brought inside my office, and the interview with Sarojini and her two companions took place inside the office in my presence. A warder was standing behind them. The interview lasted half an hour. I was watching them; also did a little signing of papers, not any particular work. All six were sitting on chairs. No search of the prisoners was made in my presence. It should be made by the warder who takes the prisoners back to their wards.

A "Statesman" reporter interviewed Mr. Emerson, the Jail Superintendent, who was asked:—Such being the rumour in Calcutta yesterday, is there any truth in the rumour that Kanai Lal Dutt is dead.

Mr. Emerson: No, he is all right at present; but, as a special precautionary measure, we have thought it right to take away his spectacles, in case of a temptation of committing suicide.

Are any extra precautions taken now to safeguard the two?

Mr. Emerson: Yes we have a strong guard, of course, and the two men are now kept in solitary cells.

In regard to Linton and Higgins, Mr. Emerson said: They are getting on as well as can be expected. They will in all probability be recommended for some reward; they deserve it.

The Superintendent remarked that if a patient complained of sickness, he had to be sent to the Hospital for observation, but there was no provision, in the Jail Hospital, of cells for mere observation cases, as there undoubtedly should be, and so the inmates of the Hospital could have what was practically free intercourse with each other.

"In this particular case, for instance," continued the Superintendent, "arrangements were made the previous day. The accused were taken to the hospital. There they could converse with each other, and even if they were under observation, there were no means of placing them in solitary confinement."

"In other words, you would wish, that they should be put in separate cells, in hospital?" asked the representative.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Emerson, "when you have prisoners to deal with of this stamp. Besides, in the old days we had over 50 cells, for special prisoners. Now I have not, perhaps, 10 available."

Asked if he had any theory as to how the revolvers were taken in, Mr. Emerson replied "No, and with such a staff as I have got, and little or no European supervision, what chance have I of finding out?"

The Manicktollah Bomb Case.

BARENDRA KUMAR GHOSH COMMITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 3.

Mr. Birley, District Magistrate, Alipore, yesterday committed Barendra Kumar Ghosh, for trial at the Alipore Sessions with the first batch of accused in the Manicktolla bomb case, in addition to the charge of abetting the murder of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy, at Mozufferpore, in obedience to the order of the High Court, directing him to discharge or commit Barendra for his alleged complicity in the bomb conspiracy.

The trial of the second batch of prisoners was then proceeded with, a number of Police officers giving evidence.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Distribution of Seditious Leaflet.

CHARGE AGAINST HOTI LALL VARMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 3.

Mr. Pert, District Magistrate, Aligarh, has just framed charges against two men, in connection with the circulation of copies of a certain seditious leaflet among school-boys and at the Lyall Library, Aligarh.

One accused, Hoti Lal Varma by name, was recently sentenced to seven years' transportation by the Sessions Judge of Aligarh for sending a seditious telegram to the "Bande Mataram."

Among the witnesses who gave evidence, before Mr. Pert, was a subadar-major of the Hongkong-Singapore Battery, R. G. A., who stated that Hoti Lal Varma had spent several weeks in Hongkong; talked sedition to men in witness's and other regiments, had caused copies of the seditious leaflet to be distributed among the sepoys, and had declared his intention of going to Russia to learn the art of bomb making.

RECENT MOHMAND RAID.

"Jirga" Arrive at Peshawar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The "jirga" summoned to answer for the recent Mohmand raid on Adezai is reported to have arrived at Peshawar.

THE TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

Sentences on Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 3.

In the case against Sundaram Iyer, the "Swadeshi" preacher, and twenty other persons who formed the second batch of accused in the Tinnevelly riot case, Mr. Spencer, Sessions Judge, found seventeen guilty of the first three charges, viz., mischief by fire to building and mischief to property worth over Rs. 100, and the sixth accused of charge of wrongful restraint. The nineteenth accused was found guilty of rioting only.

His Honour found four accused not guilty and ordered their release. The Judge, observed the first assessor was of the same opinion as the Court, except as regards three of the accused. The second assessor also agreed with the Judge, except as regards four of the accused.

In passing sentence the Judge observed the first accused, Sundaram Iyer, was a man whose position and character should have taught him better. Instead, he seemed to have led others into wrong. He sentenced him under Sections 436 and 435 read with Sections 149 and 34 and under Section 147 of the Indian Penal Code to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default of payment to one year's additional rigorous imprisonment. Under the same sections, he sentenced twelve other accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment and three others to lesser terms of imprisonment.

THE VICEROY.

Visit to the Pusa Institute.

THE AUTUMN TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Viceroy during his visit to Pusa early in December will formally open the Agricultural Institute there.

Mr. J. O. Miller, Revenue Member of Council, and Mr. Mollison, Inspector-General of Agriculture, will be present at the ceremony.

LATER.

The principal portion of the Viceroy's autumn tour is now settled. His Excellency will visit Jodhpur, Bikanir, Lucknow, Agra and Pusa, and will arrive at Calcutta early in December.

His Excellency's visit to the Chor Peak, some forty miles from Simla, will probably be made next month, the party consisting of Her Excellency the Countess of Minto Colonel V.R. Brooke and Captain Gibbs, the expedition taking about ten days.

DURBAR AT KHATMANDU.

Nepal Prime Minister's Return.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 3.

A Khatmandu correspondent states that a Durbar was given, in honour of the Prime Minister of Nepal's return from England on 31st August.

On entering the Durbar Hall, Sir Chandra presented His Highness, the Maharajadhiraj with an autograph letter from His Majesty the King, and, while this was being read out, a Royal salute of 31 guns was fired, by the State Batteries, and the State Bands played the British National Anthem.

Speeches were then delivered by the Commander-in-Chief, who has been acting as Prime Minister, during Sir Chandra's absence; by Sir Chandra Shumshere, Colonel MacDonald and the Maharajadhiraj.

At the conclusion of the Durbar, Sir Chandra drove in State through the city, which was gaily decorated. Immense crowds thronged the route and greeted His Excellency with showers of rice and flowers.

IMPROVEMENT OF SIMLA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

Rough plans and estimates for the new main roads in Simla proposed by last year's Improvement Committee are being prepared and detailed working estimates will follow and work will be begun in due course. The "Pioneer" understands that the military authorities will accede to the request for the employment of two battalions of Pioneers for this road making.

FACTORY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The reports of local Governments on the Factory Commission's recommendations are to reach the Government of India by the 15th instant. The question of legislation to give effect to what is ultimately decided in this connection will not be taken up until they have been received.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

Erosion of Main Bank Stopped.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

Latest news from Dera Ghazi Khan shows that the erosion of the main right bank of the river has stopped. The recent rain may, however, cause a fresh rise of the Indus, and a renewal of the mischief.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay Criminal Sessions before the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight and a Special Jury, Chhaganlal Lulloobhoy Thanawalla, editor of the "Hind Swarajia" newspaper, was indicted for printing seditious articles in the issues of the 30th May and 6th June last. The trial was adjourned until to-day.

JUBBULPORE NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, AUGUST 31.

We are still having rain up here morning, noon and night, and it is having a most depressing effect upon everybody, as a man remarked to me the other day, nobody dares to make a joke in the Mess nowadays, as, if anyone was so bold, his tactlessness would be greeted with dead silence." Certainly it is far from cheering to fall asleep every night listening to the ceaseless drip, drip outside, and to awake to the same dismal and monotonous round.

The country round is flooded and portions of most of our compounds are under water. The tennis courts are now almost unplayable, even when the elements above allow us the treat of a dry afternoon, as the ground is sodden and slippery, and likely to so remain until the weather really does make a distinct change for the better. During the end of last week, we had two terrific thunderstorms, and hoped that they foretold a break in the monsoon; but the rain continued as before and we started this week with yet another storm, and perhaps the heaviest rainfall of the month.

This is a great place for gardens. All kinds of flowers, grow and flourish and many of us are enthusiatic gardeners. It really is amazing the way the flowers stand the continuous beating of the rain and gaily bloom out of beds which have long since become water-logged.

We had a small excitement the other morning, whilst at breakfast. Suddenly there was a great hubbub in the back compound; a jackal had come and seized one of my ducks; the servants all rushed out throwing whatever they could lay hands upon at the animal. By the time I arrived upon the scene of the fray, the duck, dead alas, had been rescued by the cook, and the ground was covered with debris, varying from harness thrown by the syce to a puggaree hurled by the hamal. I, and not that jackal, ate that duck for dinner, which, if not a satisfactory ending from the duck or jackal's point of view, was at least a just one from mine. Truly, it is quite an expensive matter to keep and fatten one's own poultry for, besides the jackals, a mongoose, although in daily danger of its life, inhabits my compound and makes continuous and unfortunately successful inroads upon my breed of young chickens.

On the 22nd we had another concert at the Club, but the talent was not equal to that of the previous one, and the attendance had greatly fallen off. At the dinner before, only two or three people gave small dinner parties in contrast to the large and numerous ones given before the preceding concert. The Billiard Handicap has come to an end. There were over fifty competitors and the numerous matches have caused much interest and conjecture. On Friday last Major Douglas, 1st Brahmans, beat Captain Ballantyne, 27th Light Cavalry, in the semi-final. It was quite a good and even match. Captain Ballantyne, who like his opponent, started minus twenty-five, was gradually overhauled by Major Douglas, who finally beat him by fourteen

The Final, on Saturday evening, was even more close and exciting, and was watched by a great number of people, including several ladies. In it, Major Douglas, met Colonel Thring, 27th Light Cavalry, the former starting minus twenty five, and the latter minus ten. Major Douglas got well away, and maintained his lead until over the half way line. Colonel Thring then made two good breaks and drew level when they kept side by side until the finish. The game was 250 up, and Colonel Thring, before making his winning stroke, was 249, whilst his defeated opponent was 247, only two behind. The play during the last part of the match was of a scratchy character owing to the competition being so keen. These results show great credit to the handicappers, whose task is always a difficult and usually a thankless one.

On Saturday afternoon the Annual Dog Show of the 2nd Battery, King's Royal Rifles, was held. It is only open to animals owned by soldiers of the Regiment.

There were about forty entries, and some quite good animals amongst them. The Show consisted of four classes for dogs—Fox terriers, Fox terrier bitches, other dogs, and puppies, and three prizes were awarded in each class. There was also a class for miscellaneous animals, the entries were two bear cubs, a deer and a leopard, the last-named winning the prize. Finally there was a show of parrots and pigeons.

Last Sunday we had another mad dog scare, the second within the month. A mad dog rushed into an officer's compound and bit his puppy: it then tore along the road towards the station attacked a European, who strangely enough happened to have a rifle and deposited a shot in the animal's body with unfortunately little effect, for it finished up by biting several natives and dogs, before the officer who had promptly given chase, finally cornered and shot it in the station waiting-room. He was also successful in shooting all the bitten dogs save one which escaped and could not be traced. It is thought that the madness amongst dogs here is due to bites of jackals as it certainly cannot be put down to the heat of the weather or lack of water!

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S BIRTHDAY.

The Governor's Congratulations.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, who enters his 84th birthday to-day, received the following message of congratulation from the Governor to which he replied. Mr. Dadabhai is in good health, having completely recovered from his recent serious illness:—

To Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq.

From H. E. the Governor.

Ganeshkhind, September 3.

Congratulations and all good wishes on your birthday. I hope you will be spared to see the passing of some of the clouds which now darken the Indian sky, and threaten the peaceful progress of people.

To His Excellency the Governor, Ganeshkhind.

Many sincere thanks for your Excellency's telegram of congratulations and all good wishes on my birthday. I thank your Excellency for hoping that I will be spared to see the passing of the clouds which now darken the Indian sky and threaten the peaceful progress of the people. I feel hopeful that a change for the better will be the case by timely necessary reforms restoring that faith in British justice which I have always felt and which I pray India may always have good cause to cherish.

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

VERSOVA, 4th September.

THE Secretary of State has this week sold twenty-three lakhs of Council Bills.

NAVY AND SHIPPING NOTES.

THE EGYPTIAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

We hear that there is a proposal on foot to wind up the affairs of this company, as the running expenses of those two splendid steamers "Heliopolis" and "Cairo" have been out of all proportion to the amount of trade done. It must have struck most people that the directors were a little sanguine in placing upon such a service two ships of 20 knots speed and 12,000 tons. They could hardly expect to do much during the summer, and the winter season would be much too short to make up for lean months. Now it is difficult to see what can be done with them, as they are very probably unsuited for other trades, but we hope that some employment may be found for them as there is no more melancholy spectacle than a fine new steamer lying idle. It will be remembered that a fine steamer was built for the Norddeutscher Lloyd called the "Kaiser Friedrich," which was the rival of the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" in speed, but owing to defective engine design she never reached the speed hoped for, and was eventually rejected, and after a short term under the Hamburg-American flag she was sold for service with the Russian fleet, in which capacity, I believe, she terminated her career.

A BATCH OF RECORDS.

Since my last notes appeared there have been several noteworthy performances by ships of widely different type. Our friend the "Lusitania" has once more beaten her earlier records, with an average speed of 25·01 knots per hour and a best day's run of 643 knots against 638 on a former occasion. I fully expect her to average 25·25 knots before the end of the season. The Battle-Cruiser "Indomitable" has also managed to set up fresh figures for warship record across the Atlantic, by a passage of 5 days 18 hours and 40 minutes. As, however, the total run turns ont to be 2,880 knots, the average speed was about 21 knots per hour, and stultifies the silly statements that were bound to come that she would have beaten the "Mauretania" if they had been travelling at the same time. The last record is that registered by the Destroyer "Swift," which has made 38 knots on a preliminary trial. This is excellent, as she was only designed for 36, but she will probably do even better before long. It is the more creditable as the "Swift" and the "Tartar" have been tried under far stiffer conditions, both as to duration of trial and load carried, than the "Viper", which some years ago made a record that held till the other day.

SECRECY IN MANŒUVRES.

I am at a loss to understand the outcry that has been made in some quarters about the Admiralty order excluding guests and reporters from the ships during the recent manœuvres. It is of the greatest importance that the lessons learned in these operations should not become common property, and are astonished at the hardihood of writers who maintain that all these matters should lie open to the casual observer, British or foreign. It is held of course, that whatever steps we take to this end, those who mean to find out will find out, but seeing how many times the Admiralty have succeeded in deceiving foreign nations this contention will not bear scrutiny, and it will not be at all a bad thing for the Navy to be kept as much as possible from paying attention to the yellow press at Home.

CROSS-CHANNEL STEAMERS.

It is announced that the Queenborough-Flushing Line maintained by the Dutch Government has called for tenders for some new steamers which are to reduce the passage by one whole hour. This will be a tremendous gain to the passenger, and will be possible by the use of the steam turbine, but an average speed of some 24 knots will have to be provided for. At present there are only paddle steamers on this run, the best of which were once capable of 21 knots. Meanwhile we have the Ben-my-chree," which will run to the Isle of Man, doing 25·46 knots on trial, and the "Manxman" doing 24 knots with improved propellers, and altogether we may say that there is no chance of finality at present in the possibilities of the steam turbine.

STANDARD OF NAVAL STRENGTH.

Uneasiness is still growing as to the intentions of the Government for the next Naval Estimates. We read almost every week of fresh attempts to get more than the usual foggy answers to enquiries as to the official standard, but there has been no success so far. At the same time the feeling in the country is so unmistakably strong that nothing must be allowed to curtail our naval predominance, that the Treasury will most likely have to give in to the Admiralty, but unless agitation is continued, every advantage will be taken by politician of the type of Mr. Lloyd-George to cut down present expenditure without reference to national needs.

INSURANCE IN TIME OF WAR.

It is most satisfactory to see that the committee appointed to consider this question emphasises again and again the fact that the best insurance is an adequate Navy, and that if our Naval strength is not maintained no amount of insurance will save us from ruin. If we could depend upon this view of the case being kept paramount by Government and people there would be less objection to some scheme of state insurance on the outbreak of war, but selfishly-minded merchants will be less inclined to support adequate expenditure on the Navy if they feel that they will be able to come down on the state to repair their losses. At the same time there is no doubt that commercial panic may hamper the action of the Navy by an ignorant demand that the battle fleet must always be kept near our own coasts, but as to that we must trust to the possession of Commanders and Naval Lords strong enough to get their own way.

THE "GLADIATOR."

THERE seems to be a good chance that this unlucky ship will be safely dry-docked before long, but the latest accounts indicate that she is so badly strained by her long repose in an awkward position that she will never be really efficient again. As many of our readers know, she was built partly for ramming, and to that end was given great beam proportionally to her length, with double rudders to facilitate quick turning, so that the extra strength given by her shape may have helped her to withstand the heavy strain. She was one of the first Belleville boiler ships in the Navy, and, though more successful than her three sisters, was pointed at by the opponents of the water-tube boiler in general and the Belleville in particular as proof of the unsoundness of the principle. We know now that the main reason for the failure of this type of boiler was defective construction, which associated with inexperience in the stokehold, made efficient working impossible. We do not now hear of any failures in the later-built ships.

THE "SALSETTE."

IT appears that the steamer that is to take the ferry service between Bombay and Aden has made 19-3/4 knots on trial. This is a fairly respectable speed, but it will, if decent progress in the acceleration of the mail service continues, be found insufficient to enable her to make up any lost time long before she is due for the scrap-heap. The excessive caution of the P. & O. has prevented them from making use of the steam turbine, though it is admirably suited for the run upon which this steamer will be engaged, but it is all in keeping with the past policy of the board over which Sir Thomas Sutherland presides.

WEE-BOB.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn, the President, presiding.

WATER MAIN UNDER THE RAILWAY.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner in which he stated:—"I have the honour to state that the G. I. P. Railway Company have applied for permission to carry the Mahim Chord Line of the Harbour Branch Railway across the Tansa and Vehar Mains by means of an overbridge. I forward herewith a memo. of the conditions on which I see no objection to the proposal being approved and also a plan showing the overbridge, and have the honour to request the sanction of the Corporation to the permission applied for being granted."

The following are the conditions:—"For the construction of an overbridge to carry the Harbour Branch Railway (Mahim Chord Connection) across the Municipal water mains and lands at Sion." (1) The overbridge to be constructed across the entire width of Municipal land and to be strong enough to carry the maximum load to be imposed. (2) That not more than two intermediate supporting piers shall be constructed within Municipal limits and that the clearance between the supporting piers and the outside surface of either water main shall not be less than 2' 6". (3) That a clear headway of not less than 16-feet shall be provided between the top of the Municipal Tramway and the underside of the girders of the overbridge. (4) That the Railway Company be held responsible for any damage that may be occasioned to the water mains from any cause whatever, arising out of their operations and shall recompense the Bombay Municipality for any loss consequential or otherwise they may sustain on this account. (5) That the Railway Company shall pay to the Municipality from the commencement of the work of constructing the overbridge an annual rental of Rs. 3 for the use of the Municipal land occupied by the intermediate supporting piers of the overbridge. (6) That the Railway Company undertake the maintenance of the overbridge and bear all charges relative to the same. (7) That the Municipality shall not be held responsible for any damage that may be caused to the overbridge or other properties of the Railway Company or to any person or persons frequenting or using the Railway owing to the bursting of any water main laid under the Railway."

The conditions were sanctioned by the Corporation.

RAILWAY OVERBRIDGES.

The Corporation next considered a letter from the Joint Secretary to Government P. W. D., Railway Branch, dated the 29th July last.

The letter was as follows: "With reference to the Resolution of the Corporation, dated the 14th October 1907 (copy received under Mr. Edwardes' letter dated the 29th October 1907), recording their agreement on the lines suggested by Government to the division between them and the Railway Companies, of the cost of the following overbridges, viz:—G. I. P. Railway—for the Clerk, Arthur, Currey and Elphinstone Roads. B.B. Railway—for the Clerk, Delisle and and C.I. Railway. I am directed to say that H. phinstone Roads. Council has heard with satisfaction from the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company that the Home Board of that Railway Company have now accepted the arrangement suggested by Government for the settlement of the question on certain conditions which, it is understood, have been communicated to the Municipal Corporation for their acceptance. I am further to say that H. E. the Governor-in-Council hopes that the Corporation may be able to accept the conditions laid down by that Company, and that negotiations may proceed in a spirit of amicable compromise, so that no time may be lost in commencing and completing these overbridges across both the Railways, which are urgently required for the accommodation of the public."

The following correspondence on the subject was placed before the Corporation: Copy of the letter to the President from the Joint Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, Railway Branch, dated the 27th August 1908:—"In continuation of this Department letter No. 1519, dated the 29th July 1908, I am directed to forward herewith copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Railway Board No. 2266 R. C., dated the 15th August 1908, and of its accompaniments, on the subjects of the construction of the proposed overbridges across the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways in the Island of Bombay, and to state that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council trusts that arrangements will be made without delay in direct communication with the Railway Administrations, for the acquisition of land, diversion of mains, sewers, &c., in such order as may be most convenient to the interests of both parties. (2) I am at the same time to suggest that by far the most important of the proposed bridges is the joint Elphinstone Road bridge and that efforts should be specially concentrated on getting it completed as early as possible. In respect at any rate of that bridge, Government will be ready to consider the advisability of putting in force section 17 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, in respect of such of the additional land required as may be unbuilt upon, if the Corporation consider this desirable in order to enable that land to be acquired and used with the least possible delay."

Copy of the letter to the Joint Secretary to Government, Railways, from the Secretary, Railway Board, dated (Simla) the 15th August 1908:—"Referring to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 1113 of 1st June 1908, and to the Minute of Meeting held on the 9th July in Poona between His Excellency the Governor-in-Council and the Chairman of the Railway Board, I am directed to send, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-in Council, copies of letters addressed respectively to the Agents of the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, authorising the commencement of work on the bridge in question and allotting to each Railway the sum of one and a half lakhs for this year's expenditure."

Copy of letter to the Agent, Great India Peninsula Railway, from the Secretary Railway Board, No. 2264 R. C., dated (Simla) the 15th August 1908:—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 40-13, dated the 29th July 1908, and I am desired to express the satisfaction of the Railway Board at your Board agreeing to join with the Municipality in building these overbridges in Bombay, the necessity for which has long been recognized by the Local Government. It is noted that detailed plans and estimates will be submitted in due course, and the Railway Board now authorize you to commence work when you are in a position to do so in anticipation of formal sanction to the estimate you are submitting. An additional grant of Rs. 1 1-2 lakhs will be now placed at your disposal for this year to be used on the building of these bridges, and the balance will be provided in accordance with the request made in your paragraph 8, as an addition to the grant you will receive for the year 1909-10 for use of your Railway."

Copy of letter to the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, from the Secretary, Railway Board No. 2265 R. C., dated (Simla) the 16th August 1908:—"Referring to the correspondence ending with your No. 8351, dated 22nd May 1908, regarding the building of overbridges in Bombay over your Railway, I am directed to ask that plans and estimates for the bridges which you have now agreed should be constructed on the terms proposed

by the Municipality as regards division of cost, may now be submitted at as early a date as possible for the Railway Board's sanction. Pending the formal submission of these estimates I am to say that the Railway Board approve of such work as you may be able to undertake at once being put in hand in anticipation of the formal sanction to the estimates. I am also to inform you that an additional grant of Rs. 1 1/2 lakhs will be now placed at your disposal for this year, for use on the building of these bridges, and the balance will be provided as may be required next year."

The correspondence was referred to the Over-bridges Committee.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS BUILDINGS.

The Corporation also considered a letter from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated the 30th July last stating that regarding the construction of buildings for Primary Schools in this city he was directed to forward a copy of letter from the Director of Public Instruction and to request that the Corporation might be invited to consider the suggestion made therein and to favour Government with their views on the subject.

The Director of Public Instruction in his letter said:

"With reference to Government, Educational Department, of 30th May 1908, I have the honour to state that the 1st, 2nd and 4th plots, mentioned in letter of 20th May 1908, from the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, are suitable for the buildings of those schools for which they have been selected. From the remarks made about the plot selected at Mandvi, it appears that the Municipality propose to erect on that plot buildings to accommodate the Mandvi Gujarati Girls' Schools only: if so it may be pointed out that buildings erected on this plot will be suitable for both Marathi and Gujarati Boys' and Girls' Schools in the locality of Mandvi. The fifth polt at Old Nagpada, being situated in a locality which is inhabited mostly by Mahomedans, will do better for the Chhatri Sarang Urdu Boys' and Girls' Schools than for the Marathi School, for which it appears, it is proposed, to erect a building there. The proposed location of the Dongri Schools over the new market will be an improvement on the present arrangement. But there are objections to placing schools over a market. The Hon'ble Mr. Dunn's attention may be called to the fact that it is a subject of frequent complaint that the Bhuleshwar Schools are greatly disturbed by the propinquity of the market below. It is suggested that in the building to be erected on a site to be acquired near the Kalbadevi Road Post Office or in Cavel for the accommodation of the Vithalwadi Budhivardhak and Kalbadevi Marathi and Gujarati Boys' and Girls' Schools, arrangement may be made for an additional floor for the Training College for teachers in Primary Schools, proposals for the establishment of which are likely soon to be submitted to Government by the Committee appointed to deal with the subject of primary education in Bombay City."

It was resolved to refer the matter to a Committee.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Consideration was next given to a letter from the General Secretary, Bombay Medical Congress, conveying the sincere thanks of the Central Committee of the Congress to the Municipal Corporation for their generous donation towards the expenses of the Congress.

The Corporation was requested to nominate two medical members to represent the Corporation on the Central Committee. The medical members of the Corporation who were already on the committee as representatives of other bodies, being Lt. Colonel Collie, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Temulji Nariman, and Captain Liston.

On the motion of Sir Balchandra Krishna, Dr. D. A. De Monte and Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji were nominated on the Central Committee of the Medical Congress to represent the Corporation.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the course of a discussion on the Acting Health Officer's Report for the last quarter Dr. Temulji B. Nariman suggested that more vigorous measures should be adopted to destroy the rats than it had been hitherto done.

Dr. Sukhia complimented the Acting Health Officer on the very satisfactory manner in which he had drawn up the report. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna did not agree with Dr. Sukhia in his remarks in regard to inoculation. He (Sir Bhalchandra) was inoculated seven times and no disease had developed in his body. He did not like the way in which attempts were made to raise a prejudice against a measure which was doing a world of good.

SITE FOR A MUSAFARKHANA.

Consideration was given to the suggestions of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the proposal to hand over the site of the Gilder Tank for a Musafarkhana. The Committe in their report said that after careful consideration of the question and after personally inspecting the locality they have come to the conclusion, with the concurrence of the Commissioner, that the site in question is not suitable for the proposed Musafarkhana. The Committee besides understand that the Commissioner requires it for Municipal purposes if it is not devoted to recreation purposes by the Corporation—a matter which is not finally disposed of by the Corporation. It seems to the Committee that the site most suitable for a Musafarkhana from every point of view is the Palton Road site towards the northern end of the old Native Infantry Lines belonging to Government which the Committee understand can be easily made available for a Musafarkhana. The Committee are of opinion that whatever site is selected should be in the vicinity of the Docks. They therefore beg to recommend that the Commissioner be requested to inform Government accordingly. The Committee may add that the Commissioner has placed before them several petitions addressed to him protesting against the use of the Gilder Tank site for a Musafarkhana.

On the motion of Mr. Kurimbhai Adamji Peerbhoy the report was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to the 14th instant.

The new issue of Lloyd's Register shows that the gradual disappearance of the sailing ship is continuing, though some think, writes our Naval correspondent, that the provision of auxiliary power by means of internal-combustion engines will give it a new lease of life. This will, however, be at best a makeshift, and the slow but regular and economical cargo-carrying steamer must in time drive sailors from the seas. Another point brought out by an examination of the tables of figures is that Britain is not maintaining her position of superiority in tonnage to the rest of the world combined. We would rather, of course, that this could have continued to be the case, but really the astonishing thing is that we should have been permitted to attain and keep that position at all, and we may take some comfort in the fact that our tonnage has increased by nearly five hundred thousand tons, while the increase of Germany is but 130,000. It is remarkable that Germany should possess by far the two biggest steam ship lines in the world—the Norddeutscher Lloyd and the Hamburg-American.

Cholera has broken out on the Dir-Chitral Road.

THE ANGLICAN CONFERENCE.

Marriage Law and Church Doctrine.

"THE HEIGHT OF IRRATIONAL BIGOTRY."

[CONTRIBUTED.]

The imposing pageant has come to its appropriate end: the Anglican Bishops have assembled, have been feted, have filled for a while the public eye, deliberating ostentatiously, with all pomp and ceremony, (and of course fully reported) upon a variety of topics, some of which were interesting and important, many of which were, as must always be the case where a number of Ecclesiastical dignitaries gather together, about as interesting to the living world, as the differences twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee and the Mountain having thus been in splendid and nobly advertised labour long enough, has in due course been delivered of the anticipated Encyclical mouse. The Resolution of the Anglican Bishops on the question of Marriage and Divorce, by far the gravest upon which their Episcopal intellects were let loose, and asked to decide illustrate in a singular degree, the collective unwisdom of the wise, and add one more striking proof of the extent to which Bigotry and Theological Bias may warp and defect sound judgment. The Anglican Bishops are, individually, men above the average in ability and education. They are almost without exception cultured scholars, of the highest character, in positions and entrusted with duties, the filling and due discharge of which call at the present time not only for conspicuous moral preeminence, but also for the display of the most sagacious statesmanship. Contemplating the product of their recent labours, we must sorrowfully confess, that while the Anglican Episcopate may be all that is desired as Churchmen, scholars and dogmatists, they are sadly to seek in the saving grace of wisdom. Common sense is setting more strongly every day in the direction of loosening, where necessary, the marriage tie; the cumulative experience of all leading civilizations protests against the illogical, bigoted and long obsolete rigour of the Church.

ALL REASON IS ON THE SIDE OF REFORM.

But all the Bishops are against it. So far from showing the least disposition to yield to the sentiment of the day, re-enforced as it is by overwhelmingly convincing object lessons, the Anglican Bishops set their faces the other way, and oppose their stern, and we must add senseless, Non Possumus. They solemnly declare in favour of further tightening, instead of rationally relaxing the marriage bond. The fact is in itself serious. There can be no doubt that the Anglican Church exercises a very real authority. It is not as though the excessive perversity of these two hundred leaders of the Church, were confined to mere academic discussions, and served no other purpose than to illuminate the psychological by-paths of mental eccentricity. Anyone who has taken the trouble to follow the Bishops through their arguments, orally delivered or embodied in the form of prepared papers, can hardly have failed to have been struck by their recurring inepsitude, and to have ascribed it to its true cause, the initial impossibility of men however able, who are pledged to certain major premisses, being able to appreciate the value of arguments which go the length of calling those premisses, as well as the subsequent deductive processes, in question. From the point of view of the Bishops, the position is natural, and up to a certain point logical if not inevitable. The custodians and expositors of Church doctrine, they have of course a perfect right to take their stand upon texts, to and, when it comes to a practical application of the meaning of those texts, to modern social conditions, to define as they please how the Church understands, and means to do its duty.

APPEAL TO AUTHORITY.

But to meet all rational argument by an appeal to authority, while it may become the spirit of the mediæval Church is unlikely to enhance the respect in which the modern Church is held or to inspire confidence in the statesmanlike sagacity of its accredited heads and spokesmen. If their apologists reply, that they have one duty and one duty only to maintain Christian Truth pure and undefiled, without the slightest regard to the changing conditions of mankind, or any social expediency, the answer would be more convincing, did an examination of the reasoning and conclusions of the Bishops show, that if this is really the ground on which they elect to stand, they are very far from being consistent in their hazy and confused attempts to defend it. Such an examination indeed, reveals only too clearly that the whole Episcopal case rests on assumptions, many of which are at present unwarranted, and some at least, of which are certainly untrue. We can all understand, whom God hath joined together let no man put asuder, as an unqualified prohibition of Divorce. And if the Church stopped there, relying on the record, we might deplore its attitude, but we should have to allow that it was consistent.

BUT THE CHURCH DOES NOT STOP THERE.

It accepts divorce for two reasons, fornication and adultery. Now that is clearly an exception, and any exception invalidates a general proposition. The binding force of the first quoted command is now seen to fall far short of the uses, to which Churchmen in their own interests, seek to put it. The command is qualified or unqualified: if the former, then from the Churchman's point of view, there is an end of the matter. But if the latter, then it remains to be seen whether there is any authority at all for the dogma, that the two named exceptions are exhaustive. On principle it is clear, that the sounder rule of interpretation, freeing ourselves from inherited theological bias, would be to treat the named exceptions as typical. For while these causes might at the time of Christ's mission, and in the circumstances then prevalent have seemed the strongest, and most easily intelligible, it cannot be denied that there are other causes, which the facts of modern society daily reveal, quite as reasonable and frequently much more compelling. We must demur to Churchmen here falling back on the legal maxim "Expressio unius etc." If man might put asunder those whom God had joined together, for the fornication or adultery of one of them no reason whatever can be assigned why the principle should not be extended to include other rarer, less typical, but certainly not weaker cases. Moreover even in the excepted cases, we find the Church embroidering its own upon the simple Christian view. For while the Church is compelled to allow divorce in the excepted cases, it will not sanction the re-marriage of the divorced parties.

CHRISTIANITY OR THE CHURCH.

Now this is not what Christianity, but what the Christian Church thinks about the matter. We have in short the Bishops enforcing not what Christ taught, but their own opinions of marriage morality. The puzzle is to understand how in those circumstances expressing their own views, intelligent and educated men could possibly have come by them. Could anything well be more shocking and absurd than the position, to which in their reluctance to make any concessions at all, and the consequent need of distinguishing those good men are driven? History is full of lessons teaching us how completely the Theological bias upsets the soundest reason, how effectually it hoodwinks eyes that would otherwise see clearly enough. But we question whether any more pitiable proof of this truism could be found than in the Encyclical issued by some two hundred chosen Anglican Bishops in the twentieth century. Allowing that divorce is lawful, these illuminated heads of the Church, doubtless after earnest prayers for light and guidance, draw the following remarkable distinctions. In the case of the guilty party, the Church can neither bless nor recognize his subsequent marriage. We need only pause to note that even this attitude cannot be morally defended: there is nothing so relentless in the spirit of Christianity itself. Might it not well be that he who had once offended need not offend again? Go thou and sin no more, one would have thought would have been in truer harmony with the spirit of the Founder, than this ecclesiastical implacability. We cannot understand how the Heads of the Church imagine that they are serving the cause of morality by thus shutting the Church doors in the face of a repentant matrimonial sinner. Let all that pass. We come now to

THE CASE OF THE INNOCENT PARTY.

Here the Bishops, (though be it said to the credit of the minority) only by a majority, and a tiny majority of three, resolved that the Church ought not to bless him either; though if he got married before a registrar the Clergy need not thereafter refuse him and his wife, the benefit of the blessed sacraments. Now what does this mean? That a majority of our Bishops consider it Christian, to punish as far as they dare, by withholding the privileges of a Church marriage, a person who is ex-hypothesi utterly void of offence. And why? Because he or she has been unfortunate enough to marry a person who has offended. This is carrying the principle of vicarious punishment truly to astonishing lengths. And it is not as though it were done to serve any useful or good purpose. No one can ever be a penny the better, while some few may be a good deal the worse for this masterpiece of pedantic Ecclesiastical bigotry. It is a notable concession, recalling the gentle and loving methods of the Inquisition in its dense irony, that such innocent folk should after all be allowed to participate in the sacraments of the Church. It would puzzle any human being who was not a bishop to think of a reason why they should not. Incidentally it is to be observed that the peccant spouse, would we suppose be for ever excommunicated, provided, (and here again the utter falsity of the whole Church case is revealed) he married again. If he did not, there is nothing to show that he might not go on participating in the sacraments of the Church unchallenged. That is to say he would remain unchallenged as long as he remained a licentious and impenitent profligate; but if he intended to reform, and remarried with that end in view, let him be at once and for ever Anathema.

THE MONSTROUS ABSURDITY OF THESE CONCLUSIONS

is a pretty safe index to the sophistical and false premisses, and processes of reasoning by which the Church bolsters up its ridiculous attitude towards marriage. We hear throughout these discussions repeated a nauseam, the Church's arrogant assertion, that Marriage is a Church sacrament, and that it is the Church which has done more than anything else to raise marriage to its present honourable level. Neither assertion is true. Marriage is not a sacrament. At least if it is, we were not taught so in our catechisms where we learnt that there were two sacraments only of the Church as generally necessary to salvation. Considering too the estimation in which the early Church held women, and its morbid antipathy to the blesssed state of matrimony, we should have thought that well informed Churchmen would have paused before rashly putting forward these ad captandum arguments. The suffragettes are very much in evidence, and the Church has, even before their surprising evolution, long felt the need of allies in the ranks of those whom the early Fathers did all they could to degrade. We do not blame the Church for its politic attempts to establish a rapprochement with woman. Indeed, the modern Church would probably have. It was the crowning astuteness of the Roman Catholic Communion, to first realize that woman rules the world, and that any Church which meant to be predominent must rule woman. The efforts of the Church however, in the particular province of marriage, have been tinctured with more than a little self-interest. Realizing what an interesting and important event, even regarded solely from the fashionable side, marriage is, the Church of course strove to monopolize it, as it has always striven to monopolize the cardinal events of life, and make out of its monopoly of them its most powerful temporal lever. No one denies that the Church in this spirit, has done much to increase

THE IMPRESSIVENESS AND ÆSTHETIC SOLEMNITY

of the ceremony of marriage. But to argue from this that it has done anything (as a Church, and leaving the efficacy of its really Religious teaching on one side) to raise the ethical value of marriage seems to be going a good deal further than the facts warrant. The whole philosophy of marriage requires to be studied much more deeply before we can allow the claim of the Church to be, in its highest expression, its monopolist impressario. But whether that is so or not, there is another aspect of the question which these obstinate prelates appear to entirely overlook. Do they seriously claim that the Church and the State ought to make the marriage law? Do they suppose that except indirectly by their religious teaching and constant enforcement of a purely monogamist ideal, it can really matter to any one, (except the Church itself) what its Bishops decide on such points as they have been recently intermeddling with? It is true that most people prefer to be married in a Church, and that up to that point the Bishops may have the whip hand, but once the ceremony is over, it is the ethical standards of the contracting parties which will guide their conduct, not antiquated formulæ mumbled at the altar. And if the law permits re-marriage after divorce, and permits divorce for certain good reasons, no one who is at all likely to want the practical remedy, will be deterred by the communications of the whole Anglican Synod. On the other hand it is a very serious thing for an Established Church, thus deliberately to put itself

IN OPPOSITION TO THE LAW OF THE LAND.

The Bishops have a perfect right to persuade if they can all Churchmen to get the laws altered, to have divorce prohibited. They are not likely to be very success-ful. But when the law says that a man or a woman is divorced and is therefore free to marry again, it appears to us that the duty of the Church as long as it is the Established Church is to conform to the law. Within their own body the Bishops are in effect setting a good part of the law of England at any rate at defiance. If they really think this is a matter of conscience, the simpler and more honourable course one would have thought, would have been to resign or get themselves disestablished. Where we have a Church Establishment it seems preposterous that there should be one law for the Church and another for the State. But the Bishops evidently think otherwise. The truth is, as we have hinted, that marriage is now regarded as one of the most valuable Church monopolies, and that ambitious churchmen therefore bitterly resent all invasion of this domain by the secular lawgiver. It is to this underlying sentiment that we must trace all the cant about marriage being a Church Sacrament, (which it never was) instead of fundamentally a civil contract, and about the Church's tender solicitude for the purity of the marriage state, and the integrity of the family unit. We yield to no Churchman in our respect for the state of matrimony. We appreciate as highly as any Bishop or Archbishop the inestimable value of the family as a social unit and we feel sure we are as solicitous as the whole Synod put together for the maintenance of a healthy family life. But we differ from them toto coelo over the best way of attaining the ideals we have in common. We do not think that the highest and purest forms of marriage will suffer any deterioration from allowing marriages with lunatics and dipsomaniacs to be dissolved. We feel certain that man, in the sense of the collective wisdom of the State expressed in its legislature, was intended to have the power to put persons of that kind asunder, and that refusing to do so, by a stupid and obstinate adherence to the letter of a text, (to which when the Church wants to do so, it finds no difficulty in making its own exceptions) is

THE HEIGHT OF IRRATIONAL BIGOTRY.

We are perfectly certain that a rational relaxation of the marriage law, so far from encouraging matrimonial licence, would remove an enormous amount of, what the Church itself calls, "immorality" (though in the circumstances, of hundreds of such cases no moralist can find much to condemn) while it is the rigour of the Church, and the opinion which the Church sets itself deliberately to stimulate which actually creates it. If there really were Bible authority for the position which the Church takes up, we should still be disposed to say that in the altered conditions, we have every right to believe that a liberal discretion, consistent with the whole spirit of the Christian teaching, however irreconcilable with a few words recorded with doubtful accuracy, would assuredly have been conceded, as surely as it would now be approved by the great Founder of Christianity. The Church has never been at a loss, where its own interests suggested doing so, in putting a politic gloss on awkward texts. If ever the spirit of the Religion that teaches as well as the common sense of the masses professing that religion combined to demand a little politic glossing of that kind, this is such an occasion. And were it not for that haughty spirit of monopoly which ever characterizes all ancient and powerful hierarchies, animating them to repel, rightly or wrongly, anything which has the appearance of an encroachment on their prerogatives, we cannot doubt, all reason, policy and morality being on the one side, on the other nothing more than an antiquated Guild prejudice, that the Bishops would have found a sensible and statesmanlike way of reconciling urgently needed reforms of the marriage law, with orthodox Church doctrine. We have said that the result of the Anglican Conference is serious in itself: it cannot be less than serious to find the Established Church of England deliberately courting a conflict with all enlightened public opinion upon one of the most vital of all social questions.

THE GAYAN SAMAJ.

Annual Prize Distribution.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The anniversary of the Poona Gayan Samaj was celebrated this evening, when His Excellency, who was accompanied by Miss Clarke and Capt. Solly-Flood to the city, presided at the prize distribution in connection with the institution. The proceedings included a programme of vocal and instrumental music of intrinsically oriental character. A lengthy report was read by the Secretary, which concluded with the following remarks:—

Before the transfer of his regiment to England, Captain Day of the 43rd Oxfordshire Infantry wished very much to see music introduced into all schools of the Educational Department, as well as into native regimental bands, for the reason that the tunes naturally appeal more to the susceptibilities of native soldiers than foreign music, which they neither understand nor appreciate and which they practise only mechanically. Therefore it is no wonder, as was once remarked by Lord Harris some years back at one of our Samaj meetings, that native bandsmen hardly care to play any European tunes when they return to their homes on retirement from service. As for the schools, we are thankful to the Educational Department for the introduction of the subject in all the Training Colleges of the Presidency and schools and the appointments of music teachers; but in the matter of proper selection of teachers I believe we are in the same disadvantageous position at present as was the Board of Education under the administration of the East India Company in respect to the teachers for vernacular and English schools, and therefore we have to content ourselves with the best available material, hoping that time will solve the question in a satisfactory manner. As for regimental bands, we fully appreciate the views of Captain Day, but the solution of the problem rests with the War Office and the Commandant of the Royal Military School of Music. In short, the efforts of the Gayan Samaj in this direction are not discouraging, and we hope it may achieve better results in the course of time, provided it be well supplied with funds by the generous wealthy public. In addition to Rs. 1,000 subscribed last year towards the permanent fund of the Samaj, His Highness the Maharaja of Bhawnagar has been pleased to forward again a cheque for Rs. 500 in aid of the publication of "Radha Govind Sangita Sar," a complete and exhaustive work on music in the Hindi language, compiled after consulting several Sanskrit authorities on the subject by Maharaja Savai Pratapsinha Deo, who ruled the Jeypore State from 1779 to 1804. It can be undertaken at once as soon as some such help is received from sympathisers to meet the probable printing expenditure of Rs. 5,000 for 1,000 copies. With reference to the offer made last year by Mr. Kaluram Bhau Mansaram to build at his own expense a home for outside musicians as well as a musical library and a museum of musical instruments, I am desired to state that he was able to secure a site opposite his building quite recently, and he is still negotiating for an additional plot required for the purpose. He would begin the work as soon as the purchase is made. In conclusion, I have much pleasure in adding here a word of the very thoughtful offer of Mr. Jagmohandas Verjeevandass of Bombay. He deeply appreciates His Excellency's graciousness as a lover of music as well as a Governor in condescending to attend this evening's function, and above all other things he admired his sympathetic feelings towards the people, and his statesmanlike conduct in times of emergency. As a tribute to these qualities of heart and head, he wishes to place at the disposal of the Samaj an annual prize of Rs. 25, to be awarded to the best student of the year in the name of our most honored Governor, Sir George Clarke.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Governor said:—It is a great pleasure to me to be here this afternoon to present prizes and to show that I am deeply interested in this excellent institution. Music is not only one of the best pleasures, but it is a means of expression second only to language and far more subtle. In the Western world music may be said to be divided into two catagories—first, inherited airs handed down orally from distant periods, and owing their origin and their preservation to some inherent characteristics of the people; secondly, the great work of masters of which the best probably remain as inspiring influences for all time. The musical giants of the West frequently borrowed from the music of the people and caught inspiration from unwritten folk songs. In India music had not reached the stage of construction on a large scale, and it remains for the most part an inheritance of the people dating back to a remote past. This is the reason that Indians are devoted to their music, which appeals to them because it is bound up with their long history. There is little doubt that music like science had its birth in the East, where the power and the scope of Western music will some day conquer the imagination of the East as science transformed and infinitely extended in Western countries is now penetrating into the recesses of India and Japan. I do not know, but I hope that the old music of India will never disappear, and it is one of the advantages of an institution like the Gayan Samaj that it can record the best of the music of the people, and ensure its preservation. Another great advantage of the Gayan Samaj is that the teaching it gives will confer dignity upon music in India and will raise the status of musicians. Regular training may also result in broadening the scope of Indian music, and enabling it to express a wider range of feeling and of thought. I am glad to see from the report that 605 boys received training last year and that more than half of them showed distinct aptitude for music. I much wish that music could be made a subject of instruction in all the schools in the Presidency. It is not only a relief from other forms of study, but it creates power of enjoyment which lasts through life. I note with great pleasure the very generous offer of Mr. Mansaram to provide a home for musicians, together with accommodation for a library and a museum of instruments. I am sure that this will be a great help to the work of the Gayan Samaj. There is one matter which I think deserves the attention of this institution, and that is voice production. Some voices are naturally produced, but in most cases correct methods have to be taught. I congratulate the prize-winners, and I hope they will carry away something more than prizes, increased power of enjoyment for themselves and the means of giving pleasure to others. I cordially wish continued success and further development to the Gayan Samaj, and I can assure you that I shall always take an interest in its welfare.

Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, Barrister, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Governor, spoke at some length on the subject of music.

The proceedings terminated with the "National Anthem" sung in English.

PORT OF RANGOON.

Lighting of River Approaches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 3.

At yesterday's monthly general meeting of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon, they considered the important question, of lighting the approaches to the Rangoon river.

Mr. Holmes, the Acting Chairman, said that in April last certain proposals, made by the Trinity Board for altering the lighting arrangements to the approaches of the river, were laid before the Commissioners. These proposals were, briefly,—

(1) Present buoys, marking the western channel, at the entrance of the river, to be replaced, by lighted buoys;

(2) the Spit light vessel and the Eastern Grove lighthouse to be abolished, this being rendered possible if proposal (1) were carried out;

(3) to continue the system of lighted buoys in the waters, under the jurisdiction of the Port Commissioners.

The Commissioners had decided to consult shipping firms, the Pilot service and others concerned, and the Deputy Conservator, and the opinions received from these were considered at the meeting. The whole weight of opinion was against the abolition of the Spit light vessel and the Eastern Grove lighthouse, and, although it appeared that most of the persons consulted were not dissatisfied with the present system, yet suggestions, for minor improvements had been made.

The Commissioners decided to print the whole of the correspondence and send it to Government, stating that in their opinion the Eastern Grove lighthouse and the Spit light vessel should not be abolished, and that the minor improvements which had been suggested should be referred to the Deputy Conservator for report, and then to bring the whole matter up later for recommendation.

FLOODS IN SWAT.

No permanent damage caused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The floods in the Lower Swat Valley have fortunately done no permanent damage to the bridge at Chakdarra. The approach and the retaining walls on one bank have been damaged, but the piers are untouched and repairs can readily be carried out.

HYDERABAD WATER-SUPPLY.

Schemes Finally Approved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality has finally adopted the Water Works Improvement Scheme, prepared, in detail, by Mr. Nazareth, Executive Engineer, in accordance with the general proposals of the Sanitary Engineer, Mr. Visvesvaraya.

This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 2,71,847.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The number of plague deaths in India last week was 1,239, of which the Bombay Presidency returns 617, the Mysore State 230, the Madras Presidency 150, and the Hyderabad State 94.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

FRIDAY, September 4.

Bombay Garrison:—Fort Field Officer Captain A. F. Stewart, 116th Mahrattas; next for duty, Lieut. A. P. Harrison, 116th Mahrattas; Colaba Field Officer, Major A.F.Pullen, R.G.A.; next for duty Major A. C. Pitman, R.G.A.

Major W. J. Anderson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General (ii), Bombay Brigade, is granted temporary leave of absence from the 6th to the 13th instant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

Sanction has been accorded to the relief of the Double Company of the 123rd Outram's Rifles at Rajkot, by a Double Company of the 108th Infantry from Deesa; the relieved Double Company joining its regimental head-quarters at Ahmednagar.

Sir Edmund Barrow arrives at Bombay from home on the 8th proximo and takes up the Southern Command at the end of the month.

A HINDU WOMEN'S FESTIVAL.

The closing days of this week are held sacred to Gauri by the Hindus, who have also several other holidays in this month of Bhaduroo. They are also holding just now the festival in honour of their well-known elephant-headed god Ganesh. But while the festival of Ganesh is celebrated by males chiefly this Gauri festival is mainly held by females. This is as it should be, for Ganesh is a male god, whilst Gauri is a goddess. Her name means "pale-coloured," and was the maiden appellation of the consort of the great god Shiv. Her other maiden name is Parvati, which means "dwelling on mountains," from her being the daughter of Himavat, the god of the Himalaya mountains. When she succeeded in entrapping Shiv who was a great ascetic, and in wedding him, she was generally known by the name Durga as she had killed a giant of that name. She is also called Kali and sometimes she is known simply as Devi or the goddess. Bhavani is also one of her appellations, and under this name she was worshipped specially by the famous Shivaji, who erected several temples to Bhavani. Shiv and Gauri or Parvati had a son, Ganesh, whose head was cut off by the god Sani or Saturn and was replaced by that of an elephant. The women during these days make an elaborate figure of Gauri, deck it with all feminine ornaments and clothes, and place it in a shrine beautifully adorned. She is also carried in some places in great pomp through the streets. This festival is more kept by the Hindus of the Deccan than of Gujarat, and is very Popular with the lower castes, who enjoy themselves much during these days. The room where the figure of Gauri is kept is well illuminated during the night, and general merriment prevails. The Deccani women in Gujarat hold parties of female guests in honour of Gauri, also during the month of Chaitra, when her brass statue is placed in the midst of the room and friends come and chat during the evening. Hindu women never utter the name of their husbands on any account, having some superstitious dread on that point. But during these days in honour of Gauri, they recite verses in which they bring in the names of their husbands freely. Several parties are held at different houses, and women go from one house to another and mingle freely. Even widows are present and converse with the guests, though this festival is essentially one of maidens and married women. What with this festival in honour of Gauri and the other in honour of Ganesh, the Hindu quarters appear very gay during these days especially at night time, when singing and other amusements are freely going on. In the south of India this Gauri festival is also dedicated to the household gods, which are represented by the implements, tools and utensils in common use among the people. On this respect of the holiday we wrote at length on the last occasion, and so need not enlarge on it here.

MAHARAJAH DHIRAJ OF JESELMERE.

Entertained by the Bhattias.

An evening entertainment in honour of H. H. Maharajah Dhiraj Maharaval Shri Shalivanji Bahadur of Jeselmere was held under the auspices of the Bhatia Mitra Mandal yesterday, at China Baug, Girgaon Back Road. There were a large number of Bhattias present. A band was in attendance. His Highness was on arrival received by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey. Mr. Vasanji Khimji and others.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey in opening the proceedings said he begged to offer on behalf of the Reception Committee and those present, a cordial and right royal welcome to His Highness to renowned Bombay. Although the Bhattias had for many years past been established in Bombay, their warm feelings for Jeselmere had not abated a bit. It was a pleasure to them that His Highness had visited Bombay and seen what feelings the Bhattias cherished towards Jeselmere. He then asked Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji to address the meeting.

Rao Pahadoor Vasanji then addressed the meeting. He gave a resume of the history of the Bhattias, their martial valour and their patriotism. The Bhattias, including himself and his friend Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey (cheers), Sheriff of Bombay, and those present, were proud of the city of Jeselmere and of His Highness the Maharajah. (Loud Cheers).

Mr. Hirji Tapan in addressing his Highness said that the presence of His Highness that evening, among them, reminded them, of the glories of their illustrious Bhatty ancestors, whose victories extended as far as Ghizni in the days gone by. The Bhattias had latterly changed themselves from a warlike people into a commercial race, but although they now no longer led their armies to the battlefield, they, in these days of competition, led their armies to the fields of commerce, industry and trade. They took this opportunity of expressing their heartfelt thanks for the appointment of one of the members of the Mandal to the Dewanship of Jeselmere. He assured His Highness that he was echoing the sentiments of all the Bhathias present there that they and the generations to come would never cease to adore Jeselmere as the holy seat of their forefathers. It was for these reasons that they hailed His Highness' sojourn to Bombay with feelings of the utmost joy and pride, that they had that day among themselves a ruling chief of their, own race.

Mr. Vasanji Thakersey requested his Highness to allow the Bhattia community to make use of documents that might be in His Highness' possession.

Rao Bahadoor Jagjivan then addressed the meeting.

Mr. Laxmidas Raoji, Prime Minister of Jeselmere in addressing the meeting said that although the Bhattias had migrated to various parts of India, their first-love for Jeselmere was as strong as ever. He would be glad with His Highness' permission, try to find out documents relating to Bhattia history and allow the Bhattias to make use of them. He said that the Bhattias were a hardy race, and when the migration from Jeselmere took place they preferred to settling in those parts of India and the rest of the world where the conditions of existence were the hardest. In fact they delighted in facing difficulties and coming off with flying colours. As the once martial race of the Bhattias had now taken to commerce, and developed the resources of the various parts of India, he hoped, they would also turn their attention towards developing the resources of Jeselmere.

Mr. Dwarksdas Dharamsey then garlanded His Highness, the Dewan Saheb, and others.

Mr. Topen then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, which was carried with acclamation.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

To be Held at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The annual meeting of the Indian Railway Conference Association will take place at Simla this month, Mr. Dring (president) and members assembling there by the 14th instant.

SPORTING NEWS.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

At the present time, when the air is full of rumour, vaticination and speculation it is refreshing to fall back on hard fact and to find straw for the making of one's bricks—and there is no need to offer any apology for calling sport-loving readers' attention to the composition of the Parsee team for the Poona match.

Skippered by K. M. Mistri, in the absence of Pavri, its disposition is in safe hands and the Captain can be relied upon to set the best of examples on his side. He is well known as one of the best and most graceful batsmen in India and one of the most effective to boot. He is one of those players whose bat seems instinctively to be in the right place and is one of the hardest batsmen to shift in consequence. I have seldom felt more relieved than when he was caught by Ruttier at long-leg in the 2nd innings down here last year. However even his dismissal failed to give us the game—but that is another story. The other Mistri too is familiar figure in Presidency matches and his fast deliveries, swung in from the left arm kept low and consequently hard to time, have in days past accounted for a rare toll of victims Warden I remember well both here and at Poona. A medium left bowler with a tremendous reach; he has an unpleasant habit of bringing off a seemingly impossible c. and b. from what looked a safe four. He is probably the best all round player on the side, his batting, where he again utilises to the full, his length of limb, being very sound and he is usually good for runs. Of a number of good batsmen Meheromji is about the best. A very powerful hitter but sure and graceful withal; his performance in Bombay last rain will be remembered as one of the most notable in Indian cricket. He is one of the best batsmen I know to watch and it is a treat to see him laying into loose balls—and good length balls too when he gets going. Another free bat is Modi. Not so brilliant or so hard a hitter as Meherjamji, but one good for runs and hard to displace. Moreover he is the 'star' field of the Parsee team. Mulla again keeps the stumps, a position where he can compete with the best. His terrific hitting here a few days ago and at Poona last year are fresh in the memory. Another nice bat is Pavri—I think I am right in saying that he is a son of the Doctor and this his debut in Presidency cricket. Elchidana's form with the bat seems scarcely to justify his inclusion and his fielding is barely up to the mark. He has been playing league cricket regularly and it must not be forgotten that the Oval wickets hardly give a batsman a chance. Perhaps when he gets to Poona he will triumphantly vindicate his selection and justify the confidence of his Committee. Kapadia is a medium left bowler—the Parsees have on "embarras de richesse" of left-handers—and Vatcha and Dinshaw complete a side that should give a good account of itself when the time comes. One misses Chothia's name from the list, but we understand that he is incapacitated by fever—Raja, Dorab Mistri and Bulsara are also notable absentees, but we shall undoubtedly see the last-named and very probably the others to be chosen for the Bombay match. On the whole the team is a strong one but not so level throughout as in former years, in fact I think I see something of a 'tail' and not such a variety of bowling as before and the Presidency team can enter upon the struggle with fair prospects of success. The team has not been published yet and probably the Poona-Bombay match will decide one or two of the last places.

My readers may remember that my selection was Sprot, Greig, Cheetham, Heath, Milne, Joy, Capt. Turner, Townend, J. T. Turner, Cooper and either Coombs or Rutter or perhaps Hearson or Vince. The news is now to hand that neither Capt. Turner nor Milne will be available—two players whom we can least afford to lose!—so Rutter and Coombs will probably both be included. In any case the team should be a hot one and give a good account of itself. The easy defeat of the Poona Gymkhana by the B. B. and C. I. team is rather disquieting. The batsmen crumpled up on meeting Warden and Baloo for the first time this year. However given a good wicket, the Presidency ought to make a lot of runs and one can rely on good fielding to help the bowlers in dismissing the other side.

LECTOR.

CRICKET.

Owners vs. Jockeys.

A sporting one innings match was played to-day on the Gymkhana ground between Owners and Jockeys with the following result:—

OWNERS.	
Capt Gray, c Randall, b Forsters...	35
Capt Hopwood, b Taylor ...	60
Capt Hodgson, c Southall, b Taylor	0
Mr Thornton, b Forster...	3
Capt Gibbs, b Fergusson...	28
Capt Maynell, b Forster ...	60
Capt Anstruther, c Randall, b Fergusson	0
Mr Charrington, b Fergusson ...	5
Mr Whalley, b Barrett ...	16
Mr Anderson, b Forster ...	0
Mr Beaumont, b Barrett ...	0
Ags B Shah, not out ...	2
Mr Wood, b Barrett ...	0
Extras... ...	15
Total	234
JOCKEYS.	
Mr Southall, b Anderson ...	0
Mr Forster, b Hodgson ...	26
Mr Ta

WOMEN IN REBELLION.

Mrs. Billing on Grieg, in the "Contemporary Review," surveys with great satisfaction the world-wide rebellion of women. She wishes to make out that woman has always been a rebel, but a suppressed rebel. She appeals to such devices as witch-burning, ducking-stool, whipping-posts and gossip's bridle, as proof of earlier repressed rebellions.

EASTERN WOMANHOOD IN REVOLT.

At the present time, she says, the cry of woman for liberty and justice is heard in every quarter of the globe. In the East the demand is for education; in China and Japan there is a widespread educational movement among women. The Japanese women have a special women's paper, and they have presented important petitions to their Governors. In India and Egypt the Education movement is strong. The Eastern women in the Russian Empire have been petitioning the Duma for a law to protect them from the tyranny of their despotic husbands.

WHERE WOMAN HAS WON.

In New Zealand, in Austria, and in four States of America, in Finland, in Norway, and in the Isle of Man, the Parliamentary franchise has been won. The women of these lands are citizens and having the power of citizens their further needs can be satisfied in a constitutional way. But in other lands the work is still the work of rebellion.

SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN REBELS.

The Swedish and the Danish women have recently won their municipal rights, and they are throwing themselves with great fervour into the struggle for national representation. In Sweden Women's Suffrage has been mentioned in the King's Speech and placed upon the programme of the Liberal Party. The Italian women have petitioned both Houses of Parliament for the repeal of those portions of the Civil Code that limit their freedom. In April of this year they held a great National Congress which was honoured by the presence of the Queen and the Minister of Education, before whom resolutions for political sex-equality were enthusiastically carried.

Thanks to the determined agitation of the German women, the new Law of Assemblies confers equal rights upon men and women in the matter of public meetings, and the work now goes on with redoubled energy. The Austrian women are still agitating for this same right, for they are rigorously debarred from undertaking public propaganda for their cause, and from all political action.

SWISS AND ITALIAN INSURGENTS.

In Switzerland the women's movement is constantly increasing in numbers. In Hungary—a deputation from the Women's Rights Society has been received by the Chamber of Deputies, forty women accompanying their representatives into the presence of the assembled Hungarian Diet. In Russia the Women's Society for Equal Rights, though an "illegal" society, has many branches, which the ferment of rebellion brings into spontaneous existence all over the land.

The militant stage has been reached in England, in France and in the United States.

THE REFUSAL OF MATERNITY.

Woman not merely strives to better her position politically, but also economically. East, West, North and South, the woman worker is making spasmodic efforts to improve her conditions:—

"The opponents of the emancipation of women will agree that the gravest revolt made by the women of the present age is that against unwilling and too-frequent motherhood. The quarterly records of the decreasing birth-rate provide regular reminders of this rebellion. . . . There can be no doubt that the deliberate refusal of maternity is the major cause of the decline. . . . For the woman in rebellion holds strong views as to motherhood. She believes that the first clause in the woman's charter must secure to every woman the right to determine whether or not she will become a mother at any time or at any given time. She believes that willing, consciously-desired motherhood is the only motherhood that is fair either to the mother or to the child. Further, she claims that a few children well and willingly borne would be of greater value to the nation than a numerous and unwanted progeny."

The writer concludes by prophesying that woman will ultimately establish and secure the full human inheritance of women. "A clear and sane outlook and clean and sound organisation can follow only from the co-operation of the two sexes." It is this setting free of the forces of half the race to combine with the baffled forces of the other half that the rebellion will secure.

SURNAMES.

So much of modern life is built up around the surname that it is almost impossible to imagine an England in which men were known not by their family names but by their own personal appellations. And yet it is not so very long ago that the surname became common in England, certainly not until the fifteenth century, when Tom's son and Will's son became crystallised into family names, and the youth was no longer called by his father's name, but given an appellation of his own to prefix to what had now become common to all his brothers and sisters. The Romans had family names, as they had most things except steam and electricity; but the barbarian invasions swept away Roman culture and Roman names and left every man to be nicknamed as conveniently as might be by his neighbours.

Probably the first people to acquire family names were the great nobles, who called themselves after the land they owned, but lesser people also felt the necessity of a name, and it does not follow that all place names imply ownership of the land. To the man of the Middle Ages the dweller in the next village was a foreigner, and was called Tom or Dick of that place if he ventured to travel and go among new neighbours. Another fruitful source of surnames were trades and occupations and the Smith, who was the most important worker in the village when pack horses did the work, has seen his family spread all over the world, and occupy the seats of the mighty. So likewise Butcher, Fletcher, Baker, Gardener, became family names, and even at the present day in the country districts men are known as Jack Butcher or Tom Hedger to the exclusion of the names family they rightfully possess. After trades and callings, personal peculiarities and colouring were most fertile in names, and such names as Long and Short, Black and White, Stout, Grey, and so on were introduced. Almost every title from King, Pope, Duke, and Bishop is represented in the list, except Viscount, and most beasts, birds, and fishes, many from the use of armorial bearings, but more, perhaps, from some fancied resemblance to the animal in question.

The man's real name is that by which he was christened; the family, or surname, is a nickname given him for convenience, and to distinguish him from the many hundred other Williams and Roberts and Henrys. The Corporation of the City of London has just published a volume containing the list of the Aldermen from the earliest times on record, and the names in the lists show very clearly how the surname grew up. In the Aldgate Ward the first name given is John of Northampton in 1276, and he is followed by William of Hereford. In other lists we find Richard of Gloucester and John of Lincoln among place names; and Philip le Taillour, John le Blund, otherwise John White, and Solomon le Coteler among names taken from trades or personal peculiarities. In the fourteenth century the "de" and the "le" grew rarer, and by the fifteenth century have almost entirely disappeared. There is a curious instance of the process of change in 1384 when Adam Changeour is noted as being generally called Adam de St Ives, showing that he had abandoned the name of the place whence he came for the name of his calling. It is a curious point that even in those days London was fed by the country, for nearly all the Aldermen are called after some place outside the City, and but few are known by their trades or personal peculiarities. Whereas in the country districts it was just the opposite, and men were called, as a rule, by such surnames as Strong, Farmer, and Billson. It will, perhaps, please the Suffragettes to note that women have given rise to family names, such as Allison and Margerison.

That Norman names were nearly all territorial is not surprising. The followers of William the Conqueror were a very mixed lot, and while some of them kept the names of their castles or villages in Normandy, and were men of importance, many of them were the merest adventurers attracted to William's standard by the hope of plunder and possessing no family or territorial names of their own. Those of them who acquired lands in England imitated their fellows, and called themselves after their manners, while others took the names of the offices they held, or the military titles given to them. The Saxons, who were kept under with a rough hand, the mailed fist of those days had to be content with humbler appellations, though here and there may still be found a name of undoubted Saxon or Danish origin, held by families which survived the Norman deluge, and made terms with the conquerors. But as a rule the surname is simply a nickname, which was given by his neighbours to one man, and was afterwards handed on to his descendants as a matter of convenience. How little it was thought of originally is shown by the carelessness and ease with which it was changed in the middle ages, and the fact that in the majority of cases it came about by accident and not by design.

SHAMELESS MODERN ROBBERY.

The rapidity with which our large wild animals are being destroyed at the present time is scarcely realised to say nothing of the threatened introduction of a noiseless gun, writes a contemporary. Because this or that species is usually considered by itself, it is not generally noted that in the aggregate there is scarcely a single wild form large enough to attract the bullet of the hunter but is foredoomed to speedy extermination if a public sentiment mighty to save is not soon aroused; and such sentiment must cross and recross political boundaries, must be world wide to be wholly effective.

Much has been said about the preservation of various birds and land mammals; but with the exception of the seal, the passing of the great animals of the sea provokes little comment. Indeed, their protection or conservation is commonly deemed impossible or not worth the while, it being invariably overlooked that not a single great animal of the sea, unless of extreme rarity like some of the gigantic cuttle-fishes, is without a large economic value, and thus always sooner or later the object of an exterminating hunt.

The first of the great cetaceans to be hunted was the Biscayan whale. Its capture was begun in the ninth century by the Bisques and soon taken up by others. Following extermination in the Gascoigne Bay, the hunt was slowly pushed northward to Finland and Iceland, and along the western Atlantic; it being even possible that whalers visited the Newfoundland shores long previous to the discoveris of Columbus. The relentless warfare to which the Biscayan whale was subjected for hundreds of years culminated in the sixteenth century and only stopped short of total extinction through the extension of the fisheries to the far north and discovery of the greater value of the Greenland whale.

THE MOTHERLINESS OF THE WHALE.

After two hundred years of unceasing pursuit this whale was driven to the remote places of the Arctic Ocean, and is now so nearly extinct that its recovery in numbers is doubtful. It may be too late to save this form; although from 1669 to 1778 it yielded to 14,167 Dutch vessels 57,590 catches worth £3,500,000 net. But this is only one of the many killings of the proverbial goose that laid the golden eggs, and a cruel enough one too. Scoresby says, in speaking of this timid whale of strictly Arctic range, that it shows an affection for its young which "would do honour to the superior intelligence of human beings;" but being a trader as well as observer he adds that "the value of the prize. . . . cannot be sacrificed to feelings of compassion!"

After the virtual extermination of these two more valuable species the merciless hunt was diverted to the much wilder finback whale, now in turn with still other forms destined to extinction if restrictive measures are not soon taken. For in these days of steam and electric light that robs the long Arctic night of its terrors, the whale chase goes on very fast. The shot harpoon, the most extraordinary weapon ever used by man in his pursuit of helpless animals, is doing its deadly work at a rate that does not permit delay.

Taking up another group of great sea animals, no chapter in the story of destruction in quite so harrowing as that of the sea turtles—the more so because it is not only the original supply that has been cut off, but because there is not the least doubt but that the turtles can with slight expense be increased vastly beyond any numbers ever observed in purely natural environments.

THE TURTLE AND THE TORTOISE PREYED ON.

The problem of conserving and increasing the plant-eating green turtle and the animal-eating hawksbill which yields the tortoise shell of commerce, should be definitely taken up and solved. The original numbers of these forms in the natural state were always limited by the helplessness of the young when first hatched. With a shell at first very soft, great numbers are eaten by the shore birds of prey before even reaching the comparative safety of the water after floundering out of the sand where the eggs are laid. And once in the water the young are still for a time the prey of sharks, so that of the hundred or more that emerge from a single hatching a very few survive these early dangers to reach adult size.

This helplessness may, however, be readily tided over by only the slightest protection, as the young grow very rapidly, and the shell soon thickens. If all shores where the green and hawksbill turtles lay their eggs were guarded by law enforced, and the young safely piloted to the water and perhaps fed for a few times only, it is evident, remembering the unvarying habit of the females to return to the same shores to lay their eggs, that the places they frequent could be made to teem with them.

It is apparent enough that even if we deny to animals the right to live, the reduction of our problam to the sordid standard demands immediate action. Certainly no one need be reminded that it has taken nature millions of years to evolve the whales, and that it is unlikely that the feat can be again duplicated on this planet.

BY THE WAY.

THE TRICOLOUR FOR THE SOUTH POLE.

The Charcot Expedition in search of the South Pole, which left Havre recently is one of the best-equipped Antarctic expeditions that have yet gone South. The French Parliament voted it £24,000, and private subscriptions raised that sum to some £30,000. The Marine Department supplied the coal, and the scientific instruments were in large measure contributed by the Prince of Monaco's Oceanographical Institute. Motor sledges built by the Marquis de Dion are part of the equipment, and these were severely tested in the Alps last winter. Experts in zoology, geology, terrestrial magnetism, and photography are among the scientific staff, and the Academy of Sciences has drawn up the programme of scientific work. Dr. Charcot, the leader, has had previous experience in the Antarctic, and is convinced that the best route to the Pole is via the Ross Barrier; but as he regards this as the special property of English explorers he intends to make for Alexander Land, where he thinks a barrier will be found similar to Ross's.

A BOOM IN ARTESIAN WELLS.

The many artesian wells already existing in the City of London are likely to be considerably added to by "consumers smarting under the Water Board's extortions." The average depth from which water is obtained in the City is 400 ft., and hundreds of thousands of gallons are obtained every day from the chalk beneath the busy City streets by a number of big firms, the Bank of England alone possessing a well giving a daily supply of 150,000 gallons. Another large supply from one well is the 3,000 gallons per hour yielded by that sunk beneath the Birkbeck Bank in Holborn, the boring for which passed through ballast (15ft.), London and coloured clay (100ft.), sand (7ft.), sandy clay and pebbles (15 ft.), oyster shells (24ft.), Thanet sand (22 1-2 ft.), and found the chalk at 284ft. In South-East London the chalk is barely 100ft. beneath the surface, while in the north-west, where it sinks to over 400ft., it attains a thickness of nearly 600ft., and at Willesden an artesian well necessitated a 1,000 ft. boring.

CONSEQUENCES OF DRINKING PORT.

The counsel and publicity given to the Prime Minister by a wholesale wine merchant; irate because of the Licensing Bill, that he should test in his own person whether it is well that port should be bottled for no more than a twelvemonth, obviously was offered in forgetfulness of the fact that Mr. Asquith, represents a Scottish constituency, and that port traditionally has never been a popular beverage beyond the Tweed. That was the case even before the days when John Home, of "Douglas" and "Whaur's your Wullie Shakspere noo?" fame, wrote in the latter part of the eighteenth century the famous epigram:

Bold and erect the Caledonian stood,
Old was his mutton, and his claret good;
"Let him drink port," the English statesman cried:
He drank the poison, and his spirit died.

THE SCOT AND PORT O PORT.

For in the first quarter of that same century it was made the subject of satirical comment by a London journal that the Scots "cannot bear our Port O Port"—the earliest form of the winename known to us; and this is not the less quaint because the lively tune which Sir Andrew Aguecheek and his merry companions termed a "catch" was called in Scotland a "port," and therefore anything with the name should have been welcome to them. Perhaps, however, they regarded the wine of Portugal with the same sublime scorn as the Georgian English bard who named

Wines of every Sort,
From potent Cyprus down to humble Port;

and they may have felt a pitying contempt for the South Britons, of whom it could be said, in the words of Matthew Prior's epitaph, "Their bear was strong, their wine was port." But, in the present state of the whisky controversy, they may be inclined to be more modest now.

AUCKLAND'S CLAIM TO FAME.

Auckland, where the American Fleet has been entertained on a gorgeous scale, is the old or original capital of New Zealand. After a time it was found to be too far north, and Wellington, which is centrally situated, became the political metropolis. It possesses a spacious and beautiful harbour and has personal associations with some famous men. Archbishop Croke, the most militant Irish prelate of our time, was Bishop of Auckland in the seventies before he was promoted to the Archbishopric of Cashel. He was greatly admired by the Maoris, who were most numerous in the diocese of Auckland, for his daring horsemanship and athletic prowess. There is a legend in New Zealand that he once converted a whole Maori village to Christainity by a prodigious jumping feat.

WHERE SPURGEON BEGAN.

Pastor Thomas Spurgeon was the minister of a Baptist church in Auckland when he was called to succeed his father in the pulpit of the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Sir George Grey, New Zealand's greatest Governor, lived during the closing years of his life on an island near Auckland called Kawan, where he was visited by Froude the historian, who devotes a delightful chapter of "Oceana" to the incident. After retiring from the Governorship, Sir George Grey was elected M. P. for Auckland, became leader of the Liberal Party, attained the Premiership, and discovered Mr. Seddon. The Grey Museum is one of the leading Institutions of Auckland.

ROMSEY ABBEY.

The beautiful old Abbey of Romsey, which has come conspicuously before public notice owing to the opposition which the proposed addition of a modern porch to one of the doorways has evoked, is considered by archæologists to be one of the greatest architectural gems of a past age in the British Islands. The greater portion of the Church is pure Norman work, although through the successive periods of ecclesiastical architecture there have been additions of Transitional, early English, and Decorated features. Founded somewhere about 910 as a Benedictine nunnery, Romsey owes its institution to Edward the Elder. The Abbey, which is situated about eight miles from Southampton, is one of the show places of that district of Hampshire and last year played a prominent part in the pageant celebrations which were held in the old town.

RICHARD CUMBERLAND.

Who was Richard Cumberland? Well, everybody ought to know. He lies close by Johnson and Garrick in the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey. Dickens was placed near him, and Tennyson and Browning not far off. Yet, again, who was Richard Cumberland? Why does he lie in the choicest peace of the most illustrious bit of English earth? Even Macaulay's schoolboy could not have answered those questions in Macaulay's own day. How much less the schoolboy of our own! Cumberland was a man with many family connexions; he was a protege of Halifax, who appointed him to several posts, one of them being the Under-Secretaryship to Halifax, himself as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; he wrote epics, plays, and recollections galore; and then he was buried in Westminster Abbey, and nobody remembers anything that he did.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE ELYSEE WEDDING.

To-day's wedding is naturally a function which carries a large amount of interest with it, and the dresses worn by Mlle. Fallieres have a very special claim to attention, writes our Paris lady correspondent. The President's daughter shares her mother's simple tastes, and her trousseau is by no means a large or extravagant one. She has, nevertheless, shown a great deal of taste in its choice, and has limited her selection to a reasonable number of gowns, the Bon Marche, Paris, being responsible for the chief items, including the wedding garments. One of the gowns made for to-day's ceremonies, and which is sketched on this page, is carried out in thick white satin, the style of the erstwhile popular pinafore gown having been chosen, while the yoke, which is of tucked net, is, outlined with a two-inch band of fine embroidery worked in thick white floss silk, which band is continued on the jupe. A deep hem is introduced at the foot of the gown, while the side seams of the skirt are joined with a handsome white silk a jour work. Long tight sleeves of net, headed with a prettily draped over-sleeve, encrusted with satin and lace, give distinction to the gown, while the graceful train and veil of old point de Flandres in a mellow tint supply effective finishing touches.

DRESSES IN SHADES OF TAUPE AND KHAKI.

Mme. Fallieres' choice has fallen upon a gown of the softest grey voile de soie designed for the church ceremony, the gown being mounted over white, and finished with a handsome flounce of her favourite point d'Angleterre. The somewhat closely fitting corsage is supplemented with a chemisette of fancy net, finely plisse, while the seams of the jupe have an a jour effect, showing a peep of the foundation underneath. The trousseau includes a gown of the fashionable khaki tint, which is so much in evidence, and which, although made in the latest style, is as simple as the rest of the details, while another charming dress is carried out in dark mole coloured crepe de chine, which, at the last moment, may be substituted for the white ground which is fashioned with a pointed tunic back and front, edged with fringe and supplement with a net empiecement of the same colour, the sleeves being slashed to the elbow to show the long under-sleeves of dark net.

NATTIER BLUE VOILE DE-SOIE WITH GOLD FILET.

Most women are tired of the perpetual repetition of the term "Nattier blue," which has acted the part of a Greek chorus throughout the summer, and of which there are unmistakable signs that we shall hear much during the autumn. But however wearisome may be its reiteration, the colour it stands for has proved so extraordinarily becoming to the majority of women, that when it is finally discarded by Dame Fashion, it will carry as many regrets with it as we are wont to expend over our lost youth, or the sale bargains which we have omitted to add to our possessions. Turquoise blue has its own public, so to speak, but to many women this particular tone of colour is too hard and cold to be worn with impunity, while, on the other hand, the number of those who can exploit Nattier blue with a full measure of success is almost unlimited. As a matter of fact, this particular shade softens instead of hardening the features, as do so many of the definite tints such as have each and all enjoyed their little span of popularity, while it gives a depth to dark eyes and a transparency to a sallow skin which are a very important asset to a pale woman. For Casino wear abroad it is having an immense vogue, and among the newest gowns for this purpose is a charming example in a very pale shade of Nattier blue voile-de-soie, which is simple but "habillee," and sufficiently young-looking to satisfy the woman who is comfortably aware that she will be able to hold Time at bay for many years to come. The jupe is very plain and rather high-waisted, while at a few inches from the bottom occurs a broad band of gold silk filet, outlining the tunic, which forms a shawl point on either side, the corsage being fashioned with a wide halter band cut into points, as well as a square bib of the same lace, above which the material is arranged in fine vertical pleats, which give place in turn to a tiny shirred guimpe of white tulle opening in a little circle round the throat.

COAT OF HEAVY SHANTUNG TRIMMED WITH CORDS.

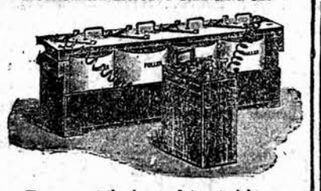
Most of the newest Casino gowns have their own cloaks, designed specially for each toilette, and in this particular instance the wrap in question was of heavy Shantung of the same beautiful blue as the gown described above, but a little stronger in tone. The "skirts" of the coat hung a little below the knees, and were cut into four panels, the upper part forming a species of bolero with mandarin sleeves, which were of the same depth as they were long. As regards the trimming, the cloak had a fine, bold, and very simple design, carried out in course silk cord, while it was lined through with soft satin in its own particular tone of Nattier blue. With a doublure of white fur or chinchilla—especially the latter, which represents the ideal pelt to be allied to this blue tone—it could easily be converted into a lovely mantle for cold winter nights.

PENGUINS IN LOVE.

THE penguin, a notable diver among seabirds, wins his mate by right of conquest. The male birds fight for the possession of the females. These curious birds have regular duel-grounds, where relics of innumerable combats, in the shape of feathers, lie scattered about. In the centre is the fighting arena clear of all debris. The penguin's feathers and blubber form an efficient shield against their opponents' beaks so the weapon used is the short flipper, the only wings the birds possess. The fight begins with the two combatants walking solemnly round each other waiting for an opportunity to grip. Once this is done, the flippers come into play. The fighters shower blow after blow upon each other. There is no record as to how these fights end, but it is a safe supposition to say that they are seldom fatal. The force of the blow from a penguin's flipper is such that three or four of them will draw blood from the human hand.

THE bathing machine and its inventor form the subject of an interesting note in a Paris contemporary. The inventor, a Mr. Beale, of Margate, introduced these adjuncts of most of our well-ordered watering-places in 1750. He expected to make a fortune from his idea, but financially the experiment was disastrous. The public did not favour the innovation, and it was not until half a century later that the experiment was again tried, but in 1803 the machines were considered indispensable as far as English watering places were concerned. Most of the machines to-day have a very primitive appearance, but at Ostend many of the "cabines roulantes" are of a most luxurious description, and the cost of hire corresponds. The rent of some of these up-to-date machines is 10s. a time.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat." The Motor

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Models, Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Moto Capsule and Universal Batteries. Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW LONDON, SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. MILLER & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,
9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Oak, Elm, Pine and Teak Wood Coffins, English-made.—Wreaths, Crosses in Domes in varieties, from Rs. 4 upwards, per s.s. *Persia*.

Funeral charges moderate to suit all classes.—Calls attended day and night.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE STRENGTHENING TONIC
PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

Is a time-tried, digestion stimulating, blood enriching, strength restoring and energy increasing tonic for nursing mothers, convalescents, invalids, elderly people and all others whose health needs building up. Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 pills. See that you get genuine and no substitute. Of all Chemists and of Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co., 155, C. Market, Bombay.

Fac-Simile of the package.

Icilma.

Tone your skin and it will resist sun, heat, hard water, cold, wind or age and never grow sallow, yellow or clammy. Tone your skin and on the hottest day you will feel cool, and on the coldest warm. Only Nature's Icilma can give you

Skin-Tone

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, snowy and sweetly perfumed, contains no oil, fat or grease, is the only cream that really gives tone to the skin. Can not grow hair. Requires no powder to hide it. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

ICILMA SOAP, unlike other soaps, keeps the skin clean and cool right through, always in tone. Only possible soap for hard waters, and for gouty, rheumatic or tender skins.

A Revelation of what a soap can be.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

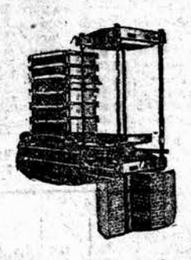
F. MURAGLIA & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1878.

Rough Marble Slabs, Blocks and Tiles—Furniture tiles of assorted ornamental designs, floor and wall tiles always in stock and supplied at lowest rates. Trial solicited. Contract works undertaken and executed under very experienced management.

Best *English* white glazed Tiles at specially low rates:

HYDRAULIC PRESSES



FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.

EDWIN MILLS &

DITMAR'S
LAMPS AND LANTERNS

Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

MAKERS
OF THE ONLY RELIABLE
STORM
AND
PUNKAH-PROOF
LAMPS
FOR INDIA.

Novelties in TEA & DINNER, SERVICES, TABLE GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS & CUTLERY.

Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to
THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

WE UNDERTAKE REPAIRS.
WE CHARGE BATTERIES
On our own Premises from first class plant.
WE HAVE SKILLED WORKMEN
WHO KNOW THEIR BUSINESS.
We supply Accessories, Tyres, Petrol and Wilburne Oil &c. &c.

A FEW—
SECOND CARS on VIEW
Motor Cars on Hire—

Apply to—
HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
THE MOTOR HOUSE OF INDIA,
35-37 MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

KOKO
FOR THE
HAIR
Supplied by Special Commands to
H.I.M.
THE EMPRESS OF
RUSSIA.
And to all the ROYAL COURTS OF EUROPE.

YOU CANNOT Dye your Hair with "KOKO" because it is absolutely free from colouring matter.
YOU CANNOT make your Hair Greasy or Sticky with it because it contains no oil or grease.
BUT
KOKO MAKES THE HAIR GROW, STOPS IT FALLING OUT, POSITIVELY ERADICATES DANDRUFF AND PRODUCES THICK, LUXURIANT, BRILLIANT TRESSES.

"KOKO" is the only preparation which has been honoured with signed testimonials from ROYALTY.

A ROYAL PRINCESS writes:—
"BERLIN, ALSENSTRASSE.—"KOKO" for the Hair is the best dressing I know. It keeps the head cool, promotes growth, and is in every way excellent.
PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE writes:— PRINCESS HOHENLOHE.
PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE writes:—
PALAIS ROYAL, ATHENS.—"Mdlle. A. J. Constantacos begs to inform the Koko-Maricopas Co., Ltd., that H.R.H. PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE is very pleased with their preparation for the hair."

KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, LONDON, E.C.
"KOKO" is sold by Chemists and Stores all over the World at 1/-, 2/6 & 4/6.

Mellin's Food
UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.
MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS
A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.
Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to
Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Coonoor: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co.
Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.
Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of the supporting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated: as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with anemic thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility resulting from mercurial and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that canister and shame, it is truly marvellous. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour to the whole system. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections, weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Blood Spots, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 4s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; while as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d., and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days' use is necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, Zeerust," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground. Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, Zeerust," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground. Spurious imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Consultations and Services Gratis, read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, which is sent free on receipt of postage. Price 1s. Post free, 1s. 2d. Dr. De Roos' Guttæ Vitæ are unequalled as a remedy for all nervous debility, impotency, depression, &c., and can be obtained of all Chemists throughout the World, or direct from the Sole Proprietor, Dr. De Roos, 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 3.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Rise.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	85 7/8 ex	1/8	
do. Rentes ...	96 3/4		unchgd
3% do. Sterling Loan ...	83 5/16		unchgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	99 1/4		3/4
Bar Silver in London ...	23 9/16		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/8		unchgd
do. in New York ...	.....		
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·18		unchgd
do. do. Berlin...	20·40 1/2		1/4
do. do. do. New York	.....		
Discount Bank of England Rate,	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills			unchgd
3 months' sight	1 1/2		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 1-32d.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000.

Rs. 6,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 7,50,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 50,300 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 14,90,000 at 1 3 29-32.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·91 Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 5,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta at 1s 3 15-16d.
Average rate of allotment Calcutta 15·94.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, last... Rs. 17,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week ... Rs. 40,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Bills on Madras... Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.
Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 2,50,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots ...	...Steady with fair demand.
Futures ...	...Steady.
East Indian ...	... Quiet.
Manchester ...	... Quiet.
Total Sales ...	... 3,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500 "
Imports ...	... nil.
Mid-Americans ...	...5·20—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 3 8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
4·65	4·62	4·59	4·58	4·58
—01	—02	—02	—02	—02
F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	May-June.	
4·59	4·61	4·62	4·63	
—02	—02	—02	—02	

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 13,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	... 7,100 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	... nil.
Do to Continent ...	... 3,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·30 unchgd.	

Futures—Month of Oct. 3·56+13 } Declined early owing to reported slack spot demand and advanced later on bull support and shorts covering.
Do. do. Dec. 3·44+08 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 1/8—unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. 3·56+10
Do. do. Dec. 3·50+09
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492 lbs. ex-ship—35 Apl.-May—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 53 1/2—Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore, 47 3/4 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship—47 1/2—Sept.-Oct.—H. A. & D.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—6 1/8 unchgd.

Rubber:—
Para Rubber, 4s. 4d. Buyers.

Beef and Mutton Tallow:—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...25s.
" " Mutton Tallow ...25s. 6d.
General tone of Tallow Auction... ...Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [3RD SEPTEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rupees	2,400	Abass	Mac Mackenzie
3 Bundles Sovs & half Sovs and Rupees ...	1,500 / 4,300	Muscat	do
4 tins Sovs and half Sovs and Gold Coins	4,710 / 3,792	Debai	Sundry Importers
1 tin Gold Bullion	1,920	Muscat	G Khetsey
2 Bundles Sovs & half Sovs and Rupees ...	1,500 / 3,300	... / Busreh	... / Sundry Importers

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent, from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent, " 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. " 23rd July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 14th "

Money:—
The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 19 lacs up. Notwithstanding this their Bank rate has been raised to 4 per cent per annum.

Exchange:—
At opening to-day the general quotations were 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank demand and 1s. 4 1-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Bank have been over keen to buy for forward delivery and generally the buying quotations are 1-32 per month up until April. Bills are not plentiful. There is no enquiry for remittance at the above quotations and several Banks offered 1-32 better and placed a moderate amount. Far Eastern rates are dull.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 1/2d. to 29-32
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29/32d. to 15-16
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 1/2
Do 2 months' sight—Marks	127 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	174

Government Paper:—
The Market opened at 95 1/2 for Cash and 95 3/8 for the Settlement and closes unchanged. Only a small business has been done and the market closes quiet. Calcutta rates are lower at 95 7/16 for Cash and 95 3/8 for forward delivery in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	...	...	.. Rs. 95·3
1st Settlement	...	...	... " 95·6

Bullion:—
On Wednesday ready bar silver in London closed 1-16 down at 23 9-16, the two months rate being unchanged at 23 5-8. New York was 1-8 down at 51. Locally the market has been excited ready bars having improved from 60 5-16 to 60 3-4 ex-duty. Forward rates are also firmer and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

			Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	...	...	... 24 6 0
Australian Bar Gold	...	...	... 24 4 0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	...	... 24 2 0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	...	... 15 4 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	...	... 15 3 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	...	... 60 12 0
Ditto 1st Settlement			... 60 10 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement			... 60 10 9

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The Market opened steadier in sympathy with the advance reported in America, but there is no improvement in business which continues slack. Exporters are doing little and there is no pressure to sell. New crop in the bazaar. Prices close easier as under. Exporters are offering to sell Bengals.

Ready cotton continues dull with little demand from any source and holders are anxious to unload. Prices are slightly easier. Only a very moderate business was reported at Colaba this afternoon.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	231-2	March-09
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 226 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	... 210	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	... 202	"
Fine M. G. Khaugaum-Akola	... 193-4	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	... 193-4	"
Fine M. G. Oomras Fair staple	... 191-2	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	... 186	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 182-3	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... 188-9	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	... 178 1-2	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	... 169	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	Nil.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·69	4·66	4·63	4·62
+05	+04	+04	+04
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4·62	4·63	4·65!	4·67	4·67
+04	+04	+04	+05	+04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is quiet with little doing.
We quote:—
Ready ...Rs. 8 2 0 B. T.
New Crop, April-May ... " 7 10 0 B. T.

Rapeseed:—
The market is quiet but steady with a moderate business passing.
We quote:—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ...Rs. 8 3 0 B. T.
" Yellow Gujerat ... " 9 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ... " 9 1 0

Poppyseed:—
Ready ... ...Rs. 9 9 0 B. T.
Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed:—
Ready ... ...Rs. 30 0 0
Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed:—
Ready ... ...Rs. 26 0 0
Tone.—Steadier.

Mowraseed:—
Ready ...Rs. 6 0 0 B. T.
Tone—Firm.

Wheat:—
New White Delhi, April-May...Rs. 5 1 6 R. T.
Tone.—Quiet but steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,465
India	63 3-4
Indian Specie Bank	53

Mills:—

David	361 1-4
Kohinoor	725
Manockji Petit	3,230
Textile	1,135 X. D.

Presses:—

New Mofussil	655

Miscellaneous:—

Badham Pile & Co	129
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	235
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,135
Treacher & Co	620

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	535
Amritsar-Patti	114
Tapti-Valley	420

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	925	bales.
Wheat	3,034	cwts.
Linseed	284	"
Rapeseed	84	"
Gingelly seed	nil.	
Poppyseed	525	"
Groundnuts	324	"
Castorseed	1,941	"
Rice	2,245	"
Myrabollams	244	"
Cottonseed...	2,543	"
Mowraseed...	1,231	"
Gram	1,845	"
Joowar	nil.	
Maize	nil.	

BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills on the Secretary of State for India in London for £500,000 offered for sale on Thursday the 27th August at 15 7/32d. the rupee:—

	Calcutta £	Bombay £	Madras £	Total £
Total amount of tenders received ...		Nil.		
Total amount accepted...		Nil.		

The Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange on the Secretary of State for India in London up to an aggregate amount of £500,000 at the rate of 1s. 3 29-32d. the rupee.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Karachi Freight market has firmed up considerably, and owners are asking for rates, which shippers are unable to pay; consequently little business has been put through and engagements, during the week have been insignificant.

Heavy rain continues throughout the Punjab, and several breaches have occurred during the past few days, whilst much damage has been done to property by the floods. A break in the rains is much to be desired, or else damage to the crops will result,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,462½
Bank of India ...	100	50	5 "	63½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 "	1,500
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 "	1,120
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 " / 1½ "	63½ / 18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	5 "	53
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 "	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25 / £12·10	61·15s.	xd £75½ old issue / new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	465
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20 xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	15	615
Bombay United...	250	250	20	490
Century ...	500	500	50	375
Central India...	500	500	85	1,720
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,185
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	25	230
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent ...	100	100	5	97
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50 xd	900
David ...	250	250	20	357½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress ...	500	500	25	700
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,420
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275½
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	divid 35	390
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	20	410
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	370
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	160
Jewraj Balco ...	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	775
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	725
Leopold ...	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas ...	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,400
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,230
Motarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,025
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	10
New Great Eastern...	700	200	Nil.	207½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	695
Phoenix ...	100	100	5 xd	100
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen ...	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman ...	500	500	p.c 6	500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	divid 50	850
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	915
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	580
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mahratta ...	250	250	10	190
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	1,240
Sun ...	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi ...	500	500	45	xd 1,310
Textile ...	500	500	30	xd 1,135
Union (V. Gopalji) ...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India ...	1,000	1,000	2	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100	...	xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	½	15
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	129
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 10600
Bombay Burma New Issue...	625	625	82½	xd 2700
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	159
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nill.	139
Bombay Ice Mfg...	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	885
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	235
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	277½
Delhi Flour...	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 240
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	200	200	16	152
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
John Roberts and Co ...	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co ...	100	100	divid 10	195
Kurrachee Landing...	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Marcks and Co...	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co...	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co...	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	460
Shivrajpur ...	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	34
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company...	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited...	C. 75 / D. 30 / P. 150	£ 15 / 30 / 30	... / ... / ...	dis. 12 / 51
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 280
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co...	500	500	yr. 40	620

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar ...	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Broach City ...	200	200	14	275
Fort...	475	475	22½	270
French...	500	500	35	xd 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee ...	100	100	6	110
Indian Cotton ...	125	135	11½	135
Khangaum ...	400	400	25	300
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile ...	12	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	25	280
N w East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	50	655
New Berar ...	500	500	40	500
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	500
Oomri ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon ...	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co	1,000	1,000	140	4,400
Sind ...	400	400	35	770
Surat City ...	200	200	24	280
Volkart U. P. Co, Ld...	1,000	1,000	80	1,040
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	12	125

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.	585
Amritsar Patty ...	100	100	5 "	114
Tapti Valley Railway Company ...	500	500	4 "	xd 420
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5 "	xd 103½

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

FORBES-ROBERTSON.

Down among the shadows in the yellowish gloom of the unlit stalls of the St. James's, or up amid the light-patched blackness of the dress-circle, floats the wonderously fine face of a wonderously fine actor—Forbes-Robertson. It is good to see that cultured face again, even in the obscure surroundings of a rehearsal, for its message is that London is about to be treated at least to an exhibition of first class acting. It may possibly mean more, for Jerome K. Jerome has written many a good play in his time, and there are great possibilities in the comedy he has elaborated from his short story, 'The Passing of the Third Floor Back.' But one can only accept the promise of acting, the promise of plays is much too brittle to rely upon, and, as Forbes-Robertson employs his rich-toned voice in rehearsing his company from the shadowy mists of the darkened auditorium, like "the dim-seen eagle" of gentle Keats's "Sleep and Poetry," it is safe to prophesy that London playgoers who attend the St. James's on the opening night of his autumn season (September 1st) will have nothing to grumble at, and much to praise and enjoy, in the personal performance of the chief actor.

"THE DIM-SEEN EAGLE."

I owe some explanation, perhaps an apology into the bargain, with regard to the dim-seen eagle and the dim-seen Forbes-Robertson. And may be I owe neither; for Forbes-Robertson is an artist as well as an actor, and will understand how easily a caricaturist could "convey" him in the form of an eagle. Moreover, the eagle is a highly intellectual creature, and a sound dramatic critic to boot, or he would never have caved in the skull of the too prolific dramatist, Æschylus. The story of that comical tragedy has it that the eagle dropped the tortoise upon Æschylus's bald head, thinking it to be merely an egg in urgent need of hatching. That may have been the eagle's explanation to the coroner, but it has always been my firm belief that the accused knew perfectly well that the egg was Æschylus, and that when, "close to the sun in lonely lands," he unloosed "Brer Tarrypin" from his "hooked hands," he committed deliberate murder in the cause of humanity at large. For Æschylus had been writing far too many plays, and it was high time for something to be done. The eagle saw to it with his eagle eye, and the egg story was a happy afterthought.

GOOD PLAYERS ALL.

Following the lines of his old master, the late Henry Irving, Mr. Forbes-Robertson has gathered together a company worthy of himself. There are actor-managers and actress-manageresses (not many of them nowadays, thank Heaven!) who hope to shine the more brilliantly from a sky of sombre talent—who think to bring their own abilities into sharper relief by surrounding themselves with "cheap goods." But this is a depressing policy, and it is far from being Forbes-Robertson's. All his associates are players of high artistic rank—Miss Gertrude Elliott, so charming, it will be remembered, as the little charity-girl heroine of "Mice and Men"; Mr. Ernest Hendrie, an old pupil in the school of Mrs. Kendal, and one of the best of comedians; Mr. Ian Robertson, always so "safe" and distinguished; Mr. Edward Sass, whose ring-master in Mr. James Welch's production of "The New Clown" was the truest bit of character in the whole farce—though Mr. Welch's was certainly the funniest; Mr. Wilfrid Forster, Miss Kate Bishop, Miss Agnes Thomas, Miss Carlyon, Miss Alice Crawford, and that uncommonly clever little actress, Miss Haidee Wright, daughter of the well-known veteran actor, Mr. Fred Wright, senior, and sister of Mr. Fred Wright, junior, and Mr. Huntley Wright. With such an array of dramatic talent as this to back up his own, in itself a thing, as we all know, of most excellent quality, Mr. Forbes-Robertson seems to be pretty well insured against interpretative accidents!

JOHN LE HAY.

Another interesting "variety" engagement, this time at the Tivoli—and none the less interesting for the fact that the actor engaged is by no manner of means a stranger to music-hall audiences. Mr. John le Hay, who appears at the Tivoli on the 30th of this month in Mr. Frank Wyatt's "farcical episode," 'Poor Beggar' it probably better known to the immediately present generation of entertainment-seekers as a leading comedian of Apollo, Lyric, Prince of Wales, and Gaiety musical comedy; but a generation not so strictly of "the moment" as that will look back with a chuckling memory to Palace, Tivoli and Pavilion nights when the putting up of Mr. John le Hay's "number" meant the putting down of all dull care that might still have existed in the audience, in spite of the efforts of earlier performers. His ventriloquial sketches were of an unusually amusing and clever kind, and who that saw them can ever forget the contemptuous expression of the comedian of the dolls when it continually interrupted the "show" with the remark, uttered with considerable emphasis as it regarded its cheaply gloved hands, "Rotten cotton gloves!"

THOSE GLOVES.

The origin of "rotten cotton gloves," a phrase which for some years belonged to the common language of England and America, is worth relating. At a time when Mr. John le Hay was playing at the Prince of Wales's, he was "commanded" to give his ventriloquial performance at a birthday entertainment at Sandringham. His two figures, the usual squeaky old lady and the usual rude old man, had been newly dressed for the occasion, that their clothes might not suffer too keenly by comparison with the rich surroundings; but when Mr. le Hay had placed them in position, and was about to begin his "show," he found to his disgust that his costumier had forgotten to change the old man's dirty cotton gloves for a pair of new kids. The tone of shabbiness this gave to the male figure was too conspicuous to be ignored by poor Mr. le Hay, and in an eternal half-minute his quick wit found a way out of the trouble for him. "A Nice thing," remarked the male doll, looking round at the Royal audience with alarm, "bringing me to a swell house like this in these terrible gloves!" This caused so much amusement that the ventriloquist decided to make more of the "wheeze"; and the badly-behaved old gentleman's incessant grumble throughout the entertainment, "rotten cotton gloves," prove one of the chief successes of the evening. The "line" was in all Mr. le Hay's subsequent performances in America, as well as in England; and if, say, a man had had a bad deal in Wall Street or in Throgmorton Avenue, it was the usual thing to say that he had had a "rotten cotton deal.'

To test the possibility of obtaining an artesian water-supply for the town of Chittagong, an experimental boring was sunk, and a water-bearing area has now been tapped between 650 and 800 feet from the surface. The quality of the water is reported to be excellent, but the amount which the reservoir will yield is still uncertain. About 80,000 gallons have been obtained in 24 hours by pumping. It is probable that a larger boring will have to be sunk in another part of the town.

"SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK"

(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER)

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS

Specially built for Extreme Climates. Built in solid cases;

AND ARE OBTAINABLE ON THE DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM OR CASH.

Mignon Horizontal Grand 7 octaves, 5 ft. 5 1/2 in. long, and 4 ft. 8 in. wide, Rs. 1,600.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR'S Opinion of the SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS

"THE TONE IS SUPERB"

Sir Edward Elgar writes:

The Schiedmayer Piano arrived quite safely. The tone of the instrument is superb, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to play upon it.

Upright piano, 7 octaves, half oblique, 4 ft. 1 1/2 in. high, 4ft. 9 in. wide.....Rs. 850

Upright Grand Piano, 7 octaves, 4 ft. 2 1/2 in. high, and 5 ft. wide .....Rs. 950

CERTIFICATES FROM

Albani, v Bülow Carrenno Da Motta. Essipoff, Krieg, Henselt, Hofmann Kluberg, Krebs, Lamond, Liszt, Mascagni, Mottl, Paderewski, Patti, Rubenstein, Saint Saëns, Stavenhagen, Sgambati, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Upright Drawing-Room Grand overstrung, 4 ft. 4½ in. high, 5 ft. 2 in. Wide, a very handsome piano ..... Rs. 1,100

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, "SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK."

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10.
Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON.

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, 250 Rs.

Some Users: H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY!

Kaviraj N. N. Sen's

KESHRANJAN.

FOR THE HAIR

This preparation exerts an impressive cooling effect on the Brain and removes nervous headache. This is a marvellous specific against baldness. For sparse hair or grey hair *Keshranjan* is a tried remedy. It has an abundance of sweet perfume and is full of hair-growing properties.

Ladies Love Keshranjan oil as a favourite hair dressing.

Price:—Re. 1 per bottle—Rs. 1-5 post-free.

OUR NETRABINDU cures inflammation of the eye, ophthalmia cataract, fleshy growth, ulceration, Watering of the eye, short sightedness, sore eye, staphyloma, and all sorts of derangement of the eye, fear or intolerance of light, granulous eyelids and all obstinate eye-diseases.

Price per phial Re. 1; Packing and postage As. 5.

THE AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF HINDU MEDICINE.

In English by Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen. Complete in 3 Volumes, containing two thousand honestly printed pages. It deals with Therapeutics, Pathology, Pharmacy, a full descriptions of reducing different metals with an exhaustive glossary of plants in Hindee, Sanskirit, Bengali, with their Scientific names.

	Rs. a.
Price 3 Volumes complete	8 0
Packing and Postage..	1 4
One Volume	4 0
Packing and Postage.....	0 12

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,

Government Medical Diploma-Holder,
M. C. P. (Paris), S. M. C. L., and M. S. A.-S., (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 18, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:

ARTHUR KOPPEL'S

LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:

STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES,

The "Bombay Gazette"—Published Daily.

1 ANNA.] ONE ANNA ONLY. [1 ANNA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS

IS NOW

REPLETE

with an

Extensive Stock

of

PLANT & MATERIAL

and the

Most Improved Machinery

Driven by Electricity.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING A SPECIALITY.

Company Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Books of Accounts, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books.

EXPEDITION & ACCURACY GUARANTEED.

JOB PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Ball Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.

MEMORIALS PETITIONS, ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES, &C

THE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Issued Every Saturday.

Contains the Principal Items of News and Telegrams published during the Week.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; Quarterly, Rs. 4—Post Free.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

"The Bombay Gazette Sterling Exchange Table" is a small neatly-bound Book, covering all Rates in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. Price Rs. 2.

'The cheapest, best and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published Every Saturday.

For the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c.; Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week; Imports and Exports of Bullion; Comparative Summaries of Exports; Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain; Share Lists and Rates of Exchange; List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week; Summary of Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription (*in advance*), Rs. 10.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Published Twice Daily.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

	Town—Delivered Free. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.	Mofussil—With Postage. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Yearly ..	25	20	37½	30
Half-yearly	13¾	11	20	16
Quarterly..	7½	6	10-10	8-8
Monthly ..	2½	2	3-12	3

THE OLDEST PAPER IN ASIA.

"Imperialistic—Fair Play to All."

Latest Information: European & Asian.

Current Indian News and Events.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commercial News.

All Business Communications should be addressed to

THE GENERAL MANAGER & SECRETARY,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED.

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Published Every Saturday.

The "Overland Summary" is Published Weekly for despatch by the English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size. It contains the week's News and Notes, Army Orders, &c., carefully arranged.

English Subscription—£1-1-0 per year, Post Free.

Town Subscription—Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; and Quarterly, Rs. 4.

Mofussil—Yearly, Rs. 15-12; Half-yearly, Rs. 8; and Quarterly, Rs. 5.

The Indian Railway Travellers' Guide.

Published Monthly.

Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways.

Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes, and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.

Postal and Telegraphic information.

Steam-Boat and Dak Companies.

Places of Interest along the Coast.

A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines.

Price Eight Annas.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5, including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Proprietary Publications.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Proprietary Publications.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a compilation of Decisions etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds—Price

DO YOU KNOW?

That the vast resources of the well known English firm of Gun-makers,

MESSRS. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM LTD.,

BEING AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE MANUFACTURERS,

THE VERY BEST MATERIAL

IS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD RENOWNED,

"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.

SOLE AGENTS:

K. & S. MOTOR COY.,

BOMBAY, 7.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

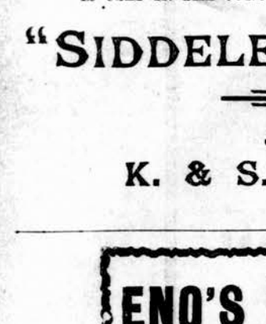
Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.



YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HAND CRANES,

Portable, Wharf, Wall, Foundry, Warehouse and Overhead Types. Lifting Tackle, Hydraulic Tools, &c.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE N. 72.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BERTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name.....

Address.....

If you wish to buy RELIABLE SEEDS

send for a free copy of illustrated catalogue with descriptions and instructions for cultivation, from

PESTONJEE POCHAJEE POCHA,
Importer of Seeds, Bulbs, Garden Implements, etc.,
No. 8, Napier Road,
Camp POONA.

DOULTON'S

GERM-PROOF

FILTERS

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.
ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Sole Agents:
AND DEPOT FOR
India & Burma,
A. DE SOUZA & CO.,
P. O. Box 244,
BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* - PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondicherry.*

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong, as of course you do, feed them on "NESTLE'S MILO-MALTED FOOD"—Delicious, wholesome and nourishing, and containing every ingredient necessary to their perfect growth.

Sample and pamphlet free, on application to TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

CARLTON WHISKY
CARLTON WHISKY
THE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
RICHARD MATHEWS & COMPY LTD
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. LD., LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).

Reduced Price, £8 Cash.

CHEAPEST & BEST
Knitting Machine obtainable.
Made at the Company's own British Factory.

VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA., Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

"CAUTION"—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all

REGISTERED **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and other Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Disease with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY **DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,** 113 & 114, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LANGUID WOMEN

PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES
IN
216 STYLES TYPE
ON
THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,
PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA
BY
HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE **Rs. 6.**
THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES.
From the Dangerous Tropical Sun.
AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE.

Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors,

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians,
ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS
TO
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Head Offices:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
Offices in the East:—
CAIRO (EGYPT),
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RANGOON.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.

DR. ROBERTS'

POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT

FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

DR. ROBERTS'

ALTERATIVE PILLS

FOR SKIN DISEASES,
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
OF ALL CHEMISTS
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by B. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill A.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.

SUPPLEMENT.

Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1908.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

ERE was a game on the Cooperage yesterday een teams of the Government Telegraph and M. C. A., each assisted by R. G. A. men. It needs description, the most sensational part of the ne being the bursting of the ball. The Telegraph by 2 goals to nil.

CIVIL vs. MILITARY.

esterday, there was to have been another test h to aid the Committee in the selection of the l team to play the Military team next Friday, the before the opening of the Rovers' Tournament, owing to several players being unable to turn it was postponed. We have, therefore, only one game, added to the various League matches, by h to judge in a forecast as to the final choice Mr. Hogan and his Committee.

should like to mention, however, before going this, that it would be a very excellent idea if an letic Association could be formed and a picked ian team be entered for the Rovers' Tournament. nly would this team make a very good show, he Association could hold a strong hand in the ment of disputes, etc. and the examination of es—a subject which requires attention.

o the best Civilian team there can be no tion in all, but a very few instances and one rest assured that they will extend even the Scots with the co-operation of the R. G. A. I stand, this team will see the Scots' B forward ith perhaps Sergeant Reynolds at centre, and for one, of the R. A. At goal as well as with lves and backs the Civilians will be very Thomson will, of course, be in goal dwards is certain to be one of the backs. s the Committee will find the position of forward difficult to pick and may place here, in which case they are likely to put an or Ward at back. The halves, I feel nt, will be the same as my pick, and also vads with the exception, of the centre, which rtain. As mentioned, Kelly may fill the hough Ward and Edie ar not to be ignored, ormer of these is capable of playing a better than he did against the Rovers on y. He feeds his wings well, as does Edie, Kelly's dash would be more than useful in ast set of forwards. If Green of the Tele- down in time, he would be almost certain place, in which case Woolley or Cowper centre.

ollowing is the team most likely to be seen

l—Thompson Bo. Gymkhana.
ks { Edwards, Gov. elegraph. / Chapman—Com. Gymkhana.
ves { Bussey—Bo. Gymkhana. / Osborne—Com. Gymkhana. / Jaeger—Y. M. C. A.
rds { M ir Bo. Gymkhana. / Woolley -Com. Gymkhana. / Kelley - Y. M. C. A. / Cowper—Govt. Telegraph. / Holman—Govt. T legraph.

y there is to be another Trial game, when as will be as under :—

LOURS.		"WHITES."
on.	Goal.	Mercer.
	Backs	Ward. / C. Templeton,
	Halves	Petty. / Taylor. / Sims.
vin. / od.	Forwards	Osborne. / Templeton, / Dowling. / Poyntz. / Brown.

r points to colours winning easily.
Wednesday next there will be an interesting game between the picked Civilian team and the East Lancs. which should be worth watching.

REX.

Harris' Football Tournament.

A DISPUTED GOAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The game this evening was between the Royal Scots from Bombay and the Leicesters from Belgaum. The Leicesters scored 1 goal to love in the first half, but in the second half a dispute arose in regard to a goal. The Leicesters had scored after the Scots, had equalized, and a protest was formally lodged against it. The Scots claimed that the linesman held up his flag when they stopped playing, while the Leicesters were on to the ball and pushed it through when it should have been out of play.

The Durand Tournament.

THE DR WING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The following is the result of the drawing to-day :— Northumberland Fusiliers, a bye; Black Watch, a bye; Cammeroniaz, a bye; R. I. Rifles, a bye; Simla Volunteer Rifles, a bye; Royal Sussex, a bye; Mountain and Artillery, Sirhind Brigade, a bye; Glosters, a bye; Bishop Cotton School, a bye; 15th Hussars, a bye; the Queen's, a bye; Shropshire Light Infantry, a bye; 12th Royal Lancers play the Gordon Highlanders, the Durham Light Infantry, play the Royal Birkshire Regiment; the 17th Lancers play the Connaught Rangers and the King's Royal Rifles play the Lancashire Fusiliers.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

The following is the programme for Wednesday the 9th instant. Sports commence at 5-30 p.m. sharp, weather permitting :—

1. Cutting the Turk's Head and Jilting at the Ring.—(A few swords will be provided on the ground on Saturday and Monday mornings for practice).

2. Tantalus Stakes.—Gentlemen to ride a given course to where buckets of water will be placed and in each of which there will be an apple, dismount, place hands behind back and secure the apple with the mouth, remount and return over course with apple in mouth. The apple at no period of the race to be touched by hand.

3. The Cocoanut Stakes.—Ladies to ride given course to where cocoanuts will be placed on posts, a line being provided for e ch competitor, pick off the cocoanuts one at a time, and from a point that will be indicated, throw them to their nominees who will be standing a little way off and who must catch the cocoanuts and put them in a bucket. This to be repeated as many times as there are cocoanuts. Should the gentleman not catch the cocoanut, he must pick it up and give it back to his lady, who will again throw it to him. First home, having passed all the nuts successfully to her partner to win.

4. The Afternoon Tea Stakes.—Gentleman to ride given course to where their nominators will be seated at tea tables, dismount, sit down at table where the lady will dispense tea and of which the gentleman must partake heartily, after which he signs chit for tea and returns over course. The couple who have tea, complete the course nearest to five minutes to win.

Bolster Contest Bare Back.—Open to teams of four a side. Competitors are requested to make up their teams beforehand and to turn out promptly.

Scurries.—There will be both horse and pony scurries if there are sufficient entries and time allows. Black-boards will be placed close by the trees where the horses stand, one for horses and one for ponies, and intending competitors will please write their names down on arriving on the ground together with the name of the horse or pony they are going to ride.

BOXING.

Sirhind Boxing Tournament.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The following are the details of the evening's programme.—

OPEN FEATHER WEIGHTS.

1ST ROUND.

Private Thatcher, 2nd Royal Berks Regiment vs. Gr Sansom, "S" Battery, R H A. The Artilleryman won on points.

Private Rugman, 1st Gloster Regiment, vs. Private Poole, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment. Poole was knocked out in the first round.

Gr. Collinson, No. 1 Mountain Battery, R G A, vs Pte. Vine, 1st Queen's Regiment. Collirson retired in the second round.

Sergeant Handford, 1st Gloster Regiment, vs. Pte. Arnold, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment. The verdict went to Handford on points.

Copl. Lowe, 1st Durban Light Infantry, vs Pte. Bradish, Royal Munster Fusiliers, A fairly equal fight, which Lowe won on points.

Br. Buckley, No. 9 Mountain Battery, R G A, vs. Private Minchin, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment, Buckley was declared winner on points.

Private Robson, 1st Durham Light Infantry, vs. Private O'Leary, Royal Munster Fusiliers. O'Leary was counted out in the second round.

Lance-Corpl Frankum, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment, vs. Private Johnson, 1st Queen's Regiment. Johnson knocked his man out in the first round.

Lance-Corporal Bellinger, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment, vs. Private Hart, 1st Queen's Regiment Hart scratched to Bellinger.

Private Elkins, 1st Queen's Regiment, vs. Private Wilson, 1st Queen's Regiment. Elkins scratched to Wilson.

OFFICERS' MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

1ST ROUND

Lieut. Carter, 9th Moutain Battery, R. G. A., vs. Capt. Moore, 1st Gloster Regiment. After a plucky fight Moore lost to Carter on points.

Lieut. Atkins, 25th Punjabis, vs. Lieut, Hewith Army Remount Depot. Atkins scratched to his opponent.

Lieut. Linton, 2nd K. S. Infantry, vs. Lieut. MacMillan, Malay State Guides. MacMillan not arriving, the fight was awarded to Linton.

Lieut. Seymour, 13th Rajputs, vs. Lieut. Burnand, 2nd Leinster Regiment. Burnand knocked his opponent out somewhat easily in the second round.

OFFICERS' LIGHT WEIGHTS.

1ST ROUND.

Lieut. Lindop, 2nd Royal Berks Regiment, versus Lieut. Mullaly, 2-2nd Gurkhas. Mullaly scratched to Lindop.

Lieut. McMahon, 1st. Gloster Regiment, versus Lieut. Barnard, 1st. Queen's Regiment. McMahon being floored four times the referee stopped the fight, declaring Barnard the winner.

Lieut. Bell, 1st, South Lancashire Regiment, versus Lieut. Dodd, 17th Cavalry A Brisk fight, Dodd winning on points.

Lieut. W. R. Read, 1st K. D. Guards, versus Lieut. Burt, 1st Gloster Regiment. Read, After plucky fight, lost to Burt on points.

OFFICERS' HEAVY WEIGHTS.

1ST ROUND.

Capt. Ley, 2nd North Stafford Regiment, vs Lieut. Kirkwood, 23rd Cavalry. After an extra round was fought, Ley was declared the winner on points.

Lieut. Salier, Northumberland Fusiliers, versus

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

Lieut. Quin, 1st Queen's Regiment. Salier, after a hard contest, won on points.

Lieut. Bayley, 1st South Lancashire Regiment, versus Lieut. MacMillan, Malay State Guidss. MacMillan not arrived, Bayley obtained the fight.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

1SR ROUND.

Lance Copt. Powell, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment, versus Bombr. Bradford, S. Battery, R. H. A. Powell won, Bradford being removed by his seconds, in the 2nd round.

Bombr. Shaw No. 9 Mountain Battery R. G. A. versus Gunner Lawton, D. O. Lawton retired after the third round.

Private McCrossan, 12th Royal Lancers, versus Private Carpenter, 1st Gloster Regiment., Carpenter scratched to McCrossan.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The following are the details of this morning's contest.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

2ND ROUND.

Gr. Brand, "S" Battery, R. H. A., vs. Gr. Green, "S." Battery, R. H. A. Brand retired

Pte. Woollett, 1st Queen's Regiment, vs. Pte. Robinson, Royal Munster Fusilers. Woollett won on points.

Pte. Boyle, Royal Munster Fusiliers, vs. Pte. Bakery, 12th R. Lancers. Boyle disqualified.

Pte. Mortimer, 2nd Royal Birks Regiment, vs. Pte. Thomas, 2nd Royal Berks Regiment. Thomas scratched.

Dr Pugh, "S" Battery, R. H. A., vs. Pte. Maloney, Royal Munster Fusiliers. Maloney was knocked out in the first round.

Lce Corpl. Arnold, 1st Gloster Regiment, vs. Pte Holly, Royal Sussex Regiment. Holly was knocked out in the first round.

Pte. Gannon, Connaught Rangers, vs. Pte. Stephens, 9th Mountain Battery, R. G. A. Staphens won on points.

Lce.-Corpl. Alberts, 12th Royal Lancers, vs. Pte. Brooker, 1st King's Dragoon Guards. Brooker gave in.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

2ND ROUND.

Pte. Taylor, Gloster Regiment, vs. Vols. Naylor, Simla Volunteers. Naylor was knocked out in the first round.

Lce.-Corpl Kelly, 12th R. Lancers, vs. Gr. Large, No. 9 Mountain Battery, R G.A. Large was knocked out in the first round.

Lce. Corpl. Twichett, 1st Queen's Regimet, vs. Pte. Biddle, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment. Twichett won on points.

Pte. Flowers, 1st Durham Light Infantry, vs. Pte. Harper, 2nd Royal Berks Regiment. Harper was knocked out in the first round.

Lce.-Corpl Martin, 1st Queen's Regiment, vs Gr Byron, No. 1 Mountain Battery, R.G.A. Byron was knocked out in the first round.

Corpl. Delaney, 2nd Leinster Regiment, vs. Pte. McCarthy, 1st Cannaught Rangers. Delaney scratched.

Pte. Ellis, 2nd Royal Scots, vs. Lce. Corpl. Allen, 1st Queen's Regiment. Fight given to Ellis.

Gr. Costello, "S." Battery, R.H.A., vs Gr. Batchelor, 9th Mountain Battery, R. G. A. Costello won on points.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 1st September was 651, giving a death-rate of 31·80 per annum per thousand as against 40·09 in the corresponding period of last year, and 40·18 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 71 died from fevers; 28, plague; 3, small-pox; 1, cholera; 3, leprosy; 51, phthisis; 40, diseases of the nervous system; 131, affections of the respiratory organs; 29, diarrhœa; 30, dysentery; 53, still-born; 91, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 16; Brahmin, 23; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 301; Hindu low caste, 58; Musalman, 128; Parsee, 23; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 25; Eurasian, 3; European, 7; unknown caste, 1. The total number of births was 358 as against 402 in the corresponding period of last year, and 371 the average over the past five years.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

"Bombay Government," September 3.

Mr. Shamrao Ganpatrao Kamalakar, Head Clerk and Cashier, Testamentary Registrar's Office, High Court, Bombay, is confirmed to act as Additional Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits from the 1st August to the 7th November or until further orders.

Mr. Janardan Damodar Dikshit to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Ratnagiri Sessions Division until further orders and to try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri may make over to him for trial.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. D. Lalkaka, an Assistant Collector, Class V, in the Imperial Customs Service, is appointed sub. pro tem. in Class IV, with effect from the 10th June.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Shankar Shripat Deshpande, Honorary Assistant Engineer, is permitted to retire from the service.

Captain W M. P. Wood delivered over and Mr. Ladhabhai Harji received charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, on the 29th June 1908.

The following appointments of Head Accountants in the Northern Division are ordered vice Mr. Annaji Dhonddeo Gulkari, retired—Mr. Vinayak Govind Masurkar, Fourth Grade, on Rs, 120, to be Third Grade on Rs. 150, and to continue to do duty at Surat.

Vice Mr. Sayaji Shivaji Poredi, promoted to Deputy Collector—Mr. Jesing Manchharam, Second Grade, on Rs. 175, to be First Grade on Rs 200, and to continue to do duty at Kaira. Mr. Dalsukhbhai Bagubhai Jhavery. Fourth Grade, on Rs. 120, to be Third Grade on Rs 150. and to continue to do duty at Ahmedabad. Mr. Kanderao Jagannath, Jaykar, Deputy Accountant, Sholapur, to be Fourth Grade Head Accountant on Rs. 120, and to do duty at Thana.

Mr. V. H. Katarki, L.C.E., Mahalkari, petha Mundargi, on Rs. 80. and substantive pro tem. Mamlatdar, Fourth Grade, at Khanapur, is appointed, after his relief at Khanapur by Mr. G. S. Dixit, to do duty as Mamlatdar of Roha in the Kolaba District during the absence on privilege leave for two months and ten days from 1st September 1908, of Mr. V. B. Chakradev, B. A., the permanent incumbent, or pending further orders.

Mr M Coady, District Excise Inspector, Railway Line, Godhra, Panch Mahal District, on Rs. 175, and substantive pro tem. on Rs. 200 in Mr Clifford's arrangement to be Inspector on Rs. 200 vice Mr. O'Gorman, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr. Sawaksha Sorabji, District Excise Inspector Modasa, Ahmedabad District, on Rs. 175, to be substantive pro tem. on Rs 200 vice Mr Coady, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr. W Hobbs, District Excise Inspector, Raver-Yaval range, East Khandesh District, on rs 150, is reduced to the Rs. 125 grade with effect from the 1st September and the following promotions are ordered :—

Mr. J C Rodrigues, District Inspector, Karwar-Goa Frontier and Ankola, Kanara District. (belowghats), on Rs. 125 and substantive pro tem on Rs. 150 in Mr Clifford's arrangement to be Inspector on Rs. 150 vice Mr Hobbs, continuing to do duty Rs at present.

Mr H C Cama, District Inspector. Kalol Taluka and Halol Mahal, Panch Mahal District, on Rs. 125, to be substantine pro tem. on Rs. 150 vice Mr. Rodrigues, continuing to do duty as at present.

The following appointments of the Clerks of the Courts are made with effect from the 1st September :—

Mr. Shankar Damodar Joshi to be Clerk of the Court of the Subordinate Judge's Court, Muddebihal, vice Mr. Parvatesh Pandurang Parvatikar, transferred to Bijapur.

Mr. Parvatesh Pandurang Parvatikar to be Clerk of the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Bijapur, vice Mr. Ganesh Moreshvar Ambekar, transferred to Bagalkot as Nazir of the Subordinate Judge's Court there.

Mr. Trimbak Shankar Taskar, B.A., is appointed to act as Clerk of the Court, District Court, Nasik, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Jagannath Balkrishna Phanse, B.A., L.L.B.

Messrs. R. H. Page, Deputy Superintendent, and J. A. Wallinger, District Superintendent of Police, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, on the 24th August.

Mr. H L. Cross, to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras in the Sholapur Disirict vice Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi, resigned.

Mr. Chunilal Kkusaldas is appointed to be a nominated Councillor of the Municipal Board of Nadiad in the Kaira District vice Mr. Gyasudin A. Kadri, resigned.

Mr. H. L. Cross, District Deputy Collector, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Boards of Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras in the Sholapur District vice Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi, resigned.

Mr. H. L Cross, District Deputy Collector, is nominated a member of the District Local Boards, Sholapur, vice Mr. Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar, resigned.

Mr. Dodapa bin Bhimapa Patil of Konur is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Muddebihal in the Bijapur District vice Mr. Revapa Gursangspa Motgi, deceased.

CAN LIVING THINGS LEAVE THIS WORLD FOR ANOTHER?

During the time required to travel from one planet to another in our solar system, the germs of life certainly might retain their power of germination, is the opinion of Professor S. Arrhenius, of the University of Stockholm, who has just dealt exhaustively with the subject. He does not mean that life could be transmitted from a planet outside our solar system to another; but he inclines to the belief that within the solar system we call our own the phenomenon has occurred, thus explaining what seems mysterious to so many—the existence of life here and now.

We know, for instance, that the suns in the universe—there are many—are moving relatively to each other so that the distance between them varies. We are even able to figure out that during the course of one million years some star probably has been about five times as close to us as our nearest stellar neighbour is at present. When we estimate that life has been present on our earth at least a hundred million years we must admit that it is of little importance if a planet should have to wait for the appearance of life a couple of million years after it has been ready to receive it.

In this way we bring the period required for the journey of life from one planet to another or rather from one planet to the nearest star to eighteen hundred years. One might doubt whether spores of bacteria or germs in general retain their latent life for such a period. It has been claimed that grains found in Egyptian sepulchres have shown capability of growth, but the sober critic has demonstrated that these statements are exceedingly questionable. Recently a French scientist, Boudin, stated that he had found spores of several kinds of bacteria in a Roman grave which undoubtedly have retained their germinative power during eighteen hundred years. Germs of bacteria, therefore might possibly keep their life-bearing quality during the transportation from one planetary system to another.

CONDITIONS OF THE JOURNEY.

On their way from our globe, the Professor considers that the germs of life in question would be exposed to strong sunlight during about one month, and we know that the most refractable sunrays kill bacteria and their spores within a comparatively short time. As the experiments have been carried out, however the spores have generally been placed on some moistened surface. These conditions by no means apply to spores moving in the inter-planetary spaces. Furthermore, it has been shown that some spores, which are quickly killed by sunlight under free access of air are not affected at all in vacuum. Certain spores again suffer little, if any, harm from light.

It might further be argued that the spores, during by far the largest part of their journey, are exposed to a cold that they might not endure. When the spores pass the orbit of Neptune, their temperature has gone down to—220° C., and still further out it is perhaps even lower. During some recent experiments spores of bacteria were kept for 20 hours at a temperature of—252° C., in liquid hydrogen gas. Their power of germination was not destroyed. On the contrary, it is not improbable, we are further told, that the power of germination will last vastly longer at temperatures lower than those on earth.

We see then that the spores of the smallest earthly organisms if once separated from our globe, would quickly be dispersed throughout the universe as seeds are scattered over a field. But now the question arises : How will they be able to leave the earth against the force of gravity?

Of course, such tiny and light bodies would follow the currents of air. A small particle of rain, very tiny, falls an infinite fraction of an inch each second at ordinary atmospheric pressure. Hence it is easily calculated that a spore of bacteria would fall a relatively small number of feet per year. Evidently such small particles follow the currents in the atmosphere even out into the most rarified air.

SEEDS OF THE SOIL VISIT OTHER SPHERES.

In order to lift them to great heights we must resort to other forces. Fortunately, we know that electricity will help us out of almost any difficulty. On the vastest heights the northern lights display their luminous brilliance. We believe nowadays that the northern lights are caused by discharges from negative electricitly brought with great quantties of dust from the sun. The atmosphere is there as if saturated with negative electricity. If therefore the spore in question receives a negative charge from the sun dust it might by its charged neighbour be driven out into the other sea of space.

It is therefore probable that seeds of the lowest organisms we know are continually being scattered out in space from the earth and from other planets inhabited by life. But, like germs in general, by far the greater portion of these will perish in the cold infinite space. A small number, however, may fall on other spheres to bestow upon them, if their conditions are favourable, the gift of life. Sometimes this may not be the case; sometimes again the seeds will meet an eager soil.

And, concludes Professor Arrhenius, even if a few millions of years should elapse from the time when a planet is ready to receive life until the day when the first seed reaches its soil, sprouts, and takes it into possession for the use of organic life, how insignificant is this delay compared with the era during which life will blossom on the planet.